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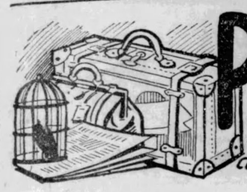

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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V.

Back to Life.

The two days between Prome and Rangoon were distinctly memorable for the subtle changes wrought in the man and woman. Those graces of mind and manner which had once been the man's, began to find expression. Physically, his voice became soft and mellow; his hands became full of emphasis; his body grew less and less clumsy, more and more leoine. It has taken centuries and centuries to make the white man what he is today; yet, a single year of misfortune may throw him back into the primordial. For it is far easier to retrograde than to go forward, easier to let the world go by than to march along with it. Had he been less interested in Elsa and more concerned about his rehabilitation, self-analysis would have astonished Warrington. The blunt speech, the irritability in argument, the stupid pauses, the painful study of cunning phrases, the suspicion and reticence that figuratively encrust the hearts of shy and lonely men, these vanished under her warm if careless glances. For the first time in ten years a woman of the right sort was showing interest in him. True, there had been other women, but these had served only to make him retreat farther into his shell.

If the crust of barbarism is thick, that of civilization is thin enough. As Warrington went forward, Elsa stopped, and went back, not far, but far enough to cause her to throw down the bars of reserve, to cease to guard her impulses against the invasion of interest and fascination. She faced the truth squarely, without palter. The man fascinated her. He was like a portrait with following eyes. She spoke familiarly of her affairs (always omitting Arthur); she talked of her travels, of the famous people she had met, of the wonderful pageants she had witnessed. And she secretly laughed at reproachful conscience that urged her to recall one of those laws Elsa herself had written down to follow: that which forbade a young unmarried woman to seek the companionship of a man about whom she knew nothing. It was not her fault that, with the exception of Martha who didn't count, they two were the only passengers. This condition of affairs was directly chargeable to fate; and before the boat reached Rangoon, Elsa was quite willing to let fate shift and set the scenes how it would. The first step toward reversion is the casting aside of one's responsibilities. Elsa shifted her cares to the shoulders of fate. So long as the man behaved himself, so long as he treated her with respect, real or feigned, nothing else mattered.

The phase that escaped her entirely was this, that had he not progressed, she would have retained her old poise, the old poise of which she was never again to be mistress. It is the old tale: sympathy to lift up another first steps down. And never had her sympathy gone out so quickly to any mortal. Elsa had a horror of loneliness, and this man seemed to be the living presentment of the word. What struggles, and how simply he recounted them! What things he had seen, what adventures had befallen him, what romance and mystery! She wondered if there had been a woman in his life and if she had been the cause of his downfall. Every day of the past ten years lay open for her to admire or condemn, but beyond these ten years there was a Chinese Wall, over which she might not look. Only once had she provoked a silent negative nod of his head. He was strong. Not the smallest corner of the veil was she permitted to turn aside. She walked hither and thither along the scarps and bastions of th barrier, but never found the breach.

"Will you come and dine with me tonight?" she asked, as they left the boat.

"No, Miss Innocence."

"That's silly. There isn't a soul I know here."

"But," gravely he replied, "there are many here who know me."

"Which infers that my invitation is unwise?"

"Absolutely unwise."

"Tea?"

"Frankly, I ought not to be seen with you."

"Why? Unless, indeed, you have not told me the truth."

"I have told you the truth."

"Then where's the harm?"

"For myself, none. On the boat it did not matter so much. It was a situation which neither of us could foresee nor prevent. I have told you that people here look askance at me because they know nothing about me, save that I came from the States. And they are wise. I should be a cad if I accepted your invitation to dinner.

"Then, I am not to see you again?"

The smile would have lured him across three continents. "Tomorrow, I promise to call and have tea with you, much against my better judgment."

"Oh, if you don't want to come . . ."

"Don't want to come!"

Something in his eyes caused Elsa to speak hurriedly. "Good-by until tomorrow."

She gave him her hand for a moment, stepped into the carriage, which already held Martha and the luggage, and then drove off to the Strand Hotel.

He stood with his helmet in his hand. A fine warm rain was falling, but he was not conscious of it. It seemed incredible that time should produce such a change within the space of seventy hours, a little more, a little less. As she turned and waved a friendly hand, he knew that the desolation which had been his for ten years was nothing as compared to that which now fell upon his heart. She was as unattainable as the north star; and nothing, time nor circumstance, could bridge that incalculable distance. She was the most exquisite contradiction; in one moment the guilelessness of a child, in another, the world-wise woman. Had she been all of the one or all of the other, he would not have been touched so deeply. If she loved a man, there would be no silly doddering; the voice of the petty laws that strove to hedge her in would be in her ears as a summer breeze. For one so young—and twenty-five was young—she possessed a disconcerting directness in her logic. So far he observed that she retained but one illusion, that somewhere in the world there was a man worth loving. His heart hurt him. He must see her no more after tomorrow. Enchantment and happiness were two words which fate had ruthlessly scratched from his book of days.

Mr. Hooghly had already started off toward the town, the kit-bag and the valise slung across his shoulders, the parrot-cage bobbing at his side. He knew where to go; an obscure lodging for men in the heart of the business section, known in jest by the derelicts as The Stranded.

Warrington, becoming suddenly aware that his pose, if prolonged, would become ridiculous, put on his helmet and proceeded to the Bank of Burma. Today was Wednesday; Thursday week he would sail for Singapore and close the chapter. Before banking hours were over, his financial affairs were put in order, and he walked forth with two letters of credit and enough bank-notes and gold to carry him around the world, if so he planned. Next, he visited a pawnshop and laid down a dozen mutilated tickets, receiving in return a handsome watch, emerald cuff-buttons, some stick-pins, some pearls, and a beautiful old ruby ring, a gift of the young Maharajah of Udaipur. The ancient Chinaman smiled. This was a rare occasion. Men generally went out of his dark and dingy shop and never more returned.

"Much money. Can do now?" affably.

"Can do," replied Warrington, slipping the treasures into a pocket. What a struggle it had been to hold them! Somehow or other he had always been able to meet the interest; though, often to accomplish this feat he had been forced to go without tobacco for weeks.

There is a vein of superstition in all of us, deny it how we will. Certain inconsequent things we do or avoid doing. We never walk home on the opposite side of the street. We carry luckstones and battered pieces of copper that have ceased to serve as coins. We fill the garret with useless junk. Warrington was as certain of the fact as he was of the rising and the setting of the sun, that if he lost these heirlooms, he never could go back to the old familiar world, the world in which he had moved and lived and known happiness. Never again would he part with them. A hundred thousand dollars, almost; with his simple wants he was now a rich man.

"Buy ling?" asked the Chinaman. He rolled a mandarin's ring carelessly across the show-case. "Gold; all heavy; velly old, velly good ling."

"What does it say?" asked Warrington, pointing to the characters.

"Good luck and plospeity; velly good signs."

It was an unusually beautiful ring, unusual in that it had no setting of jade. Warrington offered three sovereigns for it. The Chinaman smiled and ed up the money and jingled it in her hand.

"Goo-by!" softly.

"Oh, I'm not going until next Thursday."

The smile returned to her face, and her body bent in a kind of kotow. He was so big, and his beard glistened like the gold-leaf on the Shwe Dagon Pagoda. She understood. The white to the white and the brown to the brown; it was the Law.

Warrington went up to his room. He was welcomed by a screech from the parrot and a dignified salaam from James, who was trimming the wick of the oil-lamp. For the last year and a half this room had served as headquarters. Many a financial puzzle had been pieced together within these drab walls; many a dream had gone up to the ceiling, only to sink and dissipate like smoke. There were no pictures on the walls, no photographs. In one corner on the floor, was a stack of dilapidated books. These were mostly old novels and tomes dealing with geological and mathematical matters; laughter and tears and adventure, sandwiched in between the dry positiveness of straight lines and squares and circles and numerals without end; D'Artagnan hobnobbing with Euclid! Warrington was an educated man, but he was in no sense a scholar. In his hours of leisure he did not find solace in the classics. He craved for a good blood-red tale, with lots of fighting and love making and pleasant endings.

James applied a match to the wick, and the general poverty of the room was instantly made manifest.

"Well, old sober-top, suppose we square up and part like good friends?"

"I am always the Sahib's good friend."

"Right as rain!" Warrington emptied his pockets upon the table; silver and gold and paper. "Eh? That's the stuff: Without it the world's not worth a tinker's dam. Count out 70 pounds, James."

"Sixty-seven."

"Seventy or nothing," declared Warrington, putting his hands down upon the glittering metals. Rupees and sovereigns never lose their luster in the East.

Calmly, then, James took sovereign after sovereign until he had withdrawn the required sum. "Gold is heavy, Sahib," he commented.

"Hang it, your hands are steadier than mine!"

"You go back home?"

"Yes. Something like home. I am going to Paris, where good people go when they die. I am going to drink vintage wines, eat truffles and mushrooms and caviar, and kiss the pretty girls in Maxim's. I've been in prison for 10 years. I am free, free!" Warrington flung out his arms. "Good-by, jungles, deserts, hell-heat and thirsty winds! Good-by, crusts and rags and hunger! I am going to live."

"The sahib has fever," observed the unimaginative Eurasian.

"That's the word; fever. I am burning up. Here; go to the boat and give the purser these six sovereigns. Here are three more. Go to the Strand and get a bottle of champagne, and bring some ice. Buy a box of the best cigars.

"GOOD GOD," HE MURMURED

put the ring away. Warrington laughed and laid down five pieces of gold. The Chinaman swept them up in his lean dry hands. And Warrington departed, wondering if she would accept such a token.

By four o'cuock he had arrived at the Chinese tailors in the Suley Pagoda Road. He ordered a suit of pongee, to be done at noon the following day. He added to this orders for four other suits, to be finished within a week. Then he went to the shoemaker, to the hatter, to the haberdasher. There was even a light Malacca walking-stick among his purchases. A long time had passed since he had carried a cane. There used to be, once upon a time, a dapper light bamboo which was known up and down Broadway, in the restaurants, the more or less famous bars, and in the lounging rooms of a popular club. All this business because he wanted her to realize what he had been and yet could be. Thus, vanity sometimes works out a man's salvation. And it marked the end of Warrington's recidivation.

When he reached his lodging-house he sought the Burmese landlady. She greeted him with a smile and a stiff little shake of the hand. He owed her money, but that was nothing. Had he not sent her drunken European sailor-man husband about his business? Had he not freed her from a tyranny of fists and curses? It had not affected her in the least to learn that her sailor-man had been negligently married all the way from Yokohama to Colombo. She was free of him.

Warrington spread out a five-pound note and laid 10 sovereigns upon it. "There we are," he said genially; "all paid up to date."

"This?" touching the note.

"A gift for all your patience and kindness."

"You go 'way?" the smile leaving her pretty moon-face.

"Yes."

"You like?" with a gesture which indicated the parlor and its contents. "Be boss? Half an' half?"

He shook his head soberly. She pick- and hurry back. Then put this junk in the trunk. And damn the smell of kerosene!"

James raised his hand warningly. From the adjoining room came the sound of a quarrel.

"Rupees one hundred and forty, and I want it now, you sneak!"

"But I told you I couldn't square up until the first of the month."

"You had no business to play poker, then, if you knew you couldn't settle."

"Who asked me to play?" shrilled the other. "You did. Well, I haven't got the money."

"You miserable little welcher! That ring is worth a hundred and forty."

"You'll never get your dirty fingers inside of that."

Warrington heard a scuffling, which was presently followed by a low choking sob. He did not know who occupied the adjoining room. He had been away for weeks, and there had been no permanent boarders before that time. He rushed fearlessly into the other room. Pinned to the wall was a young man with a weak pale face. The other man presented nothing more than the back of his broad muscular shoulders. The disparity in weight and height was sufficient to rouse Warrington's sense of fair play. Besides, he was in a rough mood himself.

"Here, that'll do," he cried, seizing the heavier man by the collar. "It isn't worth while to kill a man for a handful of rupees. Let go, you fool!"

He used his strength. The man and his victim swung in a half-circle and crashed to the floor.

With a snarl and an oath, the gambler sprung to his feet and started toward Warrington. He stopped short.

"Good God!" he murmured; and retreated until he touched the footboard of the bed.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE CHAPLAIN'S STORY OF WAR AS HE SEES IT AT THE FRONT

CHAPLAINS are numerous at the front in war, sharing many of the dangers and administering to the dying. A Paris correspondent tells of a conversation with a British non-comformist chaplain, a rugged specimen of manhood. The churchman is quoted as saying:

"I grudge the time I am spending in Paris, although it is my duty to be here, for my work at the front should not be interrupted. The war is particularly hard on fathers. It is bad enough to wipe out the flower of a nation's unmarried men, but it is particularly tragic to use as food for cannon men who have left behind them young families.

"I have devoted much of my time in the trenches to cheering up such men. There are thousands of them at the front, and they are far from being contended with their work. In action they are as brave as the bravest, but when there is a lapse of hostilities, as there frequently has been the past six weeks, the men who have been dragged from the bosom of their families show plainly they would much rather be back home than gaining glory in the field. Just before I was leaving the front a week ago one of the men called to me. I went to him, and he said:

"'Dominie, you're going away, but you'll come back. I've got a premonition that something's going to happen to me while you are away. If I'm not here when you get back, you'll know I have gone where so many others have gone. I'd like to have you write a good long letter home for me, if you find I'm not here when you get back. The twins are 10 years old now, and they want to know all about their daddy. Little Mary is eight, and James is six. My wife is a queen with the children. She'll want to know just how I died for Great Britain, so she can give the children the best possible lessons in courage.

"'I'm not much of a writer, dominie, so I can't put into words just how I feel, but I'd like to have you tell my family that I've spent many hours daily with them, that nights, when I lie in the trench, I think of the games I've played with the children, think of going to church with them all on Sunday, think of the Christmas we had over a year ago, and think of helping the twins with their studies.

"'Tell my wife, she has been like a halo over my head, that I seem to think she's with me in the fighting, and, that she never need be ashamed to tell the children that I did my duty as a soldier and died with my face to the enemy. Tell the children their father wants them to fight as hard for honor when they grow up as their father did for their future welfare as Britons. If you'll write them that, dominie, if you don't find me here when you come back, I will be greatly indebted to you.'

"There's a soldier for you. Isn't it a shame such men have to be mowed down? It is hard for the world to spare such men, yet all the nations involved in the war are losing just such brave, noble souls, who'd do much better for the world were they permitted to stay at home with their families. I hope I'll never have to write that letter for James Cartwright. Practically all I hear from the married men in the trenches is home talk.

"After a battle in which the infantry have been engaged in the open, there is much work for a man of the cloth. After the last charge, British and German dead, dying, and wounded men lay together in a field. I was helping the ambulance corps and talking to the men who were too dangerously wounded to move, men who would die inside of half an hour in the judgment of the surgeons. I chanced upon a young Briton who was about to breathe his last. His right arm was gone, and he was otherwise mutilated. He was still fighting, however. As I stooped down over him he said:

"'I'm dying, but I've got fight left in me. See those Germans crawling about over there, those wounded men. They'll live to kill Britons some day. Hold me up, so I can get a revolver shot at them. Whip out my short gun, and give me a brace so I can shoot with my left hand. Do it, for God's sake. I won't die happy, if I am robbed of getting another shot at the Germans. You needn't shoot, but you must let me have one last shot. It would be treason to deny me my last wish.'

"I sat down on the blood wet field, propped the man up, and pulled out his revolver, for I had no wish to deny that fighting man his last wish, though, of course, I knew he was too weak to hold his small arm. I put the revolver into his left hand, and he exclaimed:

"'There's a German standing up. He can't be much wounded. I'll finish him, and my duty will be done.'

"The dying man tried to raise the revolver. I felt his body relaxing. In a moment there was a gurgle in his throat. A fighting man had passed on, and no one can deny he did his duty as he saw it."

French Railway Men Receive Recognition

THE French government and private railroad companies have issued an order reinstating all railroad employes who participated in the strike of 1910. At that time many of them lost their positions and were denied employment. The loyalty of the men in the present crisis, their acts of heroism and the liberal manner with which they contributed toward relief funds have caused the companies to regard the men in a better light. It is estimated 30,000 former strikers are in the French army, that an equal number are prisoners of war and that many of the leaders are listed among the "unknown dead."

Many station agents have been shot, according to Treasurer Marcel DuBois, of the National Federation of Railroad Employes, because of risks they took in mishandling of German troop and armored trains early in the war.

Among the stories of the devotion of the employes is that of the station agent at Fives-Lille, who attempted to unbolt the rails so as to wreck a German armored train, but, when halted by an officer with a revolver, switched the train onto a track leading to Monte-Terre, near Lille, where the Germans were met by the fire of a battalion of Alpine chasseurs.

Again, at Saint-Die, where the Germans had been in possession for only a few hours, the signalman, knowing that a train loaded with French soldiers and officers was approaching, turned the danger signal and ran up the track to warn the engineer to reverse his levers. The employe's loyalty cost him his life, but his action saved the French force, for the train was stopped in time so that the soldiers were not delivered into the hands of their opponents.

To repay the fate that befell the occupants of the armored train, the Germans stuffed the fire box of a locomotive, attached the safety valve, and sent the engine, without a pilot, toward the Lille railroad station. The coolness of a switchman again averted a disaster, for at the risk of his life he switched the locomotive onto another track and ran it into a bumper, where it turned over into a ditch and exploded harmlessly.

The French estimate that 6,000 railroad men were taken prisoners at Lille; 2,000 at Lens; 1,200 at Amiens; 2,500 at Rubaix; and 3,000 at Valenciennes. It is reported that such men, when taken prisoners, are being forced to work upon the supplementary fortifications of the Rhine by the Germans if they refuse to be forced into railroad service in Germany.

A ton of water from the Atlantic ocean, when evaporated, yields 81 pounds of salt; a ton of Pacific water, 79 pounds; a tone of Arctic or Antarctic water, 86 pounds; a ton of water from the Dead sea, 187 pounds.

HERE'S MEXICO'S PRESIDENT, AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS

General Roque Gonzales Garza, who has been declared provisional president of Mexico, to succeed Gutterrez, who fled from the city. This picture was taken at a meeting between Carranzista and Villista leaders in Mexico.

AIR RAIDERS ATTACK ENGLAND AND MAKE GOOD THEIR ESCAPE

GERMAN airships made the first of the long-threatened raids on England last week.

As a result of the attack, says a report from London, considerable indignation exists over the failure of the flying guardians of the British coast to give warning of the Germans' approach. Nothing was known of the contemplated attack until it was actually begun. No word has been received here of a single British aviator sighting any of the German airships, either coming or departing.

The effect of the German attack was felt chiefly by civilians, only two of those killed being soldieds. Three of them were women and another a boy.

Thirty houses were destroyed in the various towns and villages that suffered from the attack.

The most important towns over which the German airmen appeared were Sandringham, Yarmouth, Sheeringham, Hunstanton, Cromer, Heacham, Desingham and Kings Lynn.

The raiding airmen showed excellent ability to pilot their vessels as well as good markmanship. In spite of the darkness of the night they seemed to find their way over the country with remarkable directness, and the accuracy of their aim with bombs was greater than generally had been believed possible.

In the damaged towns the terror which followed the attack was great today. A search for German spies was begun, as it is reported that signals were flashed to the raiding Zeppelins at Yarmouth. According to these reports, a signal was given from a house near the Aquarium theatre in Yarmouth, just before the attack began.

Other press reports from Yarmouth said that green and red lights had been seen at sea about the time of the Zeppelin attacks, which indicated that a German warship had accompanied the aerial craft from German waters.

Aimed at Royalty?

A significant feature of the appearance of the airships over Sandringham lies in the fact that King George and Queen Mary, who had been observing the military operations in the city, had left for London a short time before.

That the Germans had knowledge of the presence in the city of the royal visitors seems probable. One of the bombs, in fact, struck close to the royal palace.

The greatest damage at Great Yarmouth was in the southern part of the city. Several houses were wercked, and one bomb struck the gas works, putting it out of commission.

As bursting bombs, exploding with a roar, lit up the darkness the people darted about in terror, not knowing but that the next instant one of the aerial projectiles would tear them asunder.

In Great Yarmouth one bomb fell in Norfolk square, close to the sea front, and another on the south quay. A third struck the York road drill hall, fragments of the casing of the shell crashing through the glass room of the billiard room of the headquarters of the national reserve. A fourth missile fell near the Trinity depot.

Great excitement prevailed in the town, and special constables, the police and the military were called out to calm the people, who streamed out of their homes when the explosions occurred.

The panic that existed in London when the German cruisers bombarded Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby was as nothing compared to that existing at the news that German aerial dreadnaughts have penetrated more than 50 miles into England.

Among those killed is one soldier. The property damaged does not exceed a few thousand dollars. A shoemaker and a woman were killed at Yarmouth, and a civilian and a soldier lost their lives at Kings Lynn.

The police reports from the towns upon which bombs were thrown say that the public responded very well to the raid instructions recently made public. For the most part the people took refuge in their cellars. Several theatres were emptied quietly.

An unexploded bomb found in Yarmouth weighed six pounds and is cone-shaped.

Say It Was Aeroplanes.

According to the police, the raiders circled twice around Kings Lynn and dropped bombs in the neighborhood of the railroad station and the docks. Three missiles fell close to the station and wrecked the sheds in which the royal railroad coaches were housed. One or more bombs were dropped along the water front among the docks, and damage was inflicted on the hydraulic engine house.

Famous War Horses

NO man has a greater regard and love for his horse than Lord Kitchener, and when his equestrian statue was being erected in Calcutta he told the sculptor that it was not necessary for him to worry so much about the likeness to himself as to be quite sure he did full justice to Democrat, his favorite charger.

At the Royal United Service Institute are to be seen the remains of Napoleon's famous white stallion, Marengo, says Tid Bits, while the following inscription marks the grave at Strahfieldsaye of Wellington's favorite charger, Copenhagen, which died in 1835, at the ripe old age of 27. This charger was buried with military honors:

"God's humble instrument, though meaner clay,
Should share the glories of that glorious day."

Copenhagen, it might be mentioned, was the grandson of the mighty Eclipse, and Wellington paid 400 pounds for him. His powers of endurance were marvelous. "I rode him," said Wellington, "at the battle of Waterloo from 4 in the morning until midnight. If he fed, it was in the standing corn, and as I sat in the saddle."

Another of Napoleon's war steeds was Jaffa, buried at Glastonbury; while the last horse used by the Little Corsican was purchased at St. Helena. He was a small bay called King George, but was afterward named by the emperor Scheik. Lord Cardigan's Ronald, which he rode in the Balaklava charge, is one of the most famous horses in history; while the most famous horse in the American civil war was General Robert E. Lee's charger Traveler, which died in 1872, the skeleton of which is still to be seen at Lexington, Va.

The RETURN of TARZAN

BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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CHAPTER VII.

The Dancing Girl of Sidi Aissa.

Tarzan's first mission did not bid fair to be either exciting or vastly important. There was a certain lieutenant of spahis whom the government had reason to suspect of improper relations with a great European power. This Lieutenant Gernois, who was at present stationed at Sidi-bel-Abbes, had recently been attached to the general staff, where certain information of great military value had come into his possession in the ordinary routine of his duties. It was this information which the government suspected the great power was bartering for with the officer.

It was at most but a vague hint dropped by a certain notorious Parisienne in a jealous mood that had caused suspicion to rest upon the lieutenant. But general staffs are jealous of their secrets, and treason so serious a thing that even a hint of it may not be safely neglected. And so it was that Tarzan had come to Algeria in the guise of an American hunter and traveler to keep a close eye upon Lieutenant Gernois.

He had looked forward with keen delight to again seeing his beloved Africa, but this northern aspect of it was so different from his tropical jungle home that he might as well have been back in Paris for all the heart thrills of home-coming that he experienced. At Oran he spent a day wandering through the narrow, crooked alleys of the Arab quarter enjoying the strange, new sights. The next day found him at Sidi-bel-Abbes, where he presented his letters of introduction to both civil and military authorities—letters which gave no clew to the real significance of his mission.

Tarzan possessed a sufficinet command of English to enable him to pass among Arabs and Frenchmen as an American, and that was all that was required of it. When he met an Englishman he spoke French in order that he might not betray himself, but occasionally speaking in English to foreigners who understood the tongue, but could not note the slight imperfections of accent and pronunciation that were his.

Here he became acquainted with many of the French officers, and soon became a favorite among them. He met Gernois, whom he found to be a taciturn, dyspetic-looking man of about 40, having little or no social intercourse with his fellows.

For a month nothing of moment occurred. Gernois apparently had no visitors, nor did he on his occasional visits to the town hold communication with any who might even by the wildest flight of imagination be construed into secret agents of a foreign power. Tarzan was beginning to hope that, after all, the rumor might have been false, when suddenly Gernois was ordered to Bou Saada in the Petit Sahara far to the south.

A company of spahis and three officers were to relieve another company already stationed there. Fortunately one of the officers, Captain Gerard, had become an excellent friend of Tarzan's, and so when the ape-man suggested that he should embrace the opportunity of accompanying him to Bou Saada, where he expected to find hunting, it caused not the slightest suspicion.

At Bouira the detachment detrained, and the balance of the journey was made in the saddle. As Tarzan was dickering at Bouira for a mount he caught a brief glimpse of a man in European cloths, eyeing him from the doorway of a native coffeehouse, but as Tarzan looked the man turned and entered the little, low-ceiled mud hut, and but for a hounting impression that there had been something familiar about the face or figure of the fellow, Tarzan gave the matter no further thought.

The march to Aumale was fatiguing to Tarzan, whose equestrian experiences hitherto had been confined to a course of riding lessons in a Parisian academy, and so it was that he quickly sought the comforts of a bed in the Hotel Grossat, while the officers and troops took up their quarters at the military post.

Although Tarzan was called early the following morning, the company of spahis was on the march before he had

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

WAR IS MAKING FOLKS RICH, EVEN IN ENGLAND---KHAKI BOOM NOW

London, Jan. 23.—Men of business, with a ready eye to changing conditions have found that war time offers many new roads to wealth, if the opportunity is seized quickly. Almost every day since the war began some alert British manufacturer or trader has found openings in some new field.

The khaki boom, still at its height, resulted in the sudden establishment of huge factories in the heart of London. Hundreds of young women left good places in the jam and pickle factories nearby for the work of making uniforms. Tailors, pressers, who were glad to earn $10 a week in normal times, are able to take in three times that sum at present.

A prominent hardware manufacturer in Birmingham put his factory into the hands of a manager at the beginning of the war and himself hurried to a nearby town and erected a plant for the manufacture of emblems and buttons. He has been making these novelties in war-time designs by the million at a handsome profit.

A lithographer found a similar gold mine by turning his entire plant over to the printing of patriotic picture postcards, while a struggling novelty dealer has put his business on its feet by the sale of a hundred thousand or more sewing kits for soldiers.

Lesser successes have been achieved by the men who have marketed such minor articles for soldiers' use as a boottag, a pipe lighter, and a patriotic brooch. An American traveler at the beginning of the war chanced to learn that the supply of cheap buttons in England was precariously low, most of the English supply having been imported from Austria. He took immense orders in behalf of an American firm at prices presumably well above the ordinary.

The war has brought a moderate degree of prosperity to makers and dealers in foods, clothing, medical supplies, war munitions, and an immense number of small articles required by land or sea forces. Ship builders and ship owners have scored heavily, and the British farmer is getting unprecedented prices for his products. Even the dentists have had their share of war business, for it is necessary that the man who is going to the front to serve the king in water-filled trenches, should have his teeth in sound shape if he is to enjoy the excursion.

Abe Martin

You can't be neutral very long without becomin' a nonentity.

About th' finest feelin' ther is comes with havin' a successful son.

BACKACHE GONE--- GAINED FIFTY POUNDS

For about a year I suffered with pains in the back and would be very tired when arising in the morning, with burning sensation. I dropped in weight to 110 pounds. I read one of your advertisements and commenced taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and gained from 110 to 160 pounds. I have been feeling good ever since. I took four bottles of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root altogether, and I highly recommend it to my friends as a good remedy for anyone suffering as I did.

I am employed in a store and have to be on my feet all the time. I am thirty-four years old.

Very truly yours,
T. H. MORGAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Personally appeared before me this 10th day of April, 1912, T. H. Morgan, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

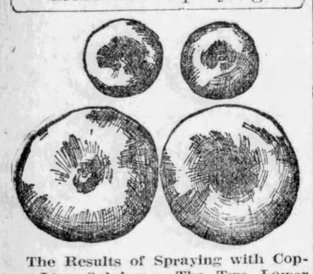
J. KENYON WILSON,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Results of Spraying



The Results of Spraying with Copper-Lime-Sulphur. The Two Lower Apples Came from a Sprayed Tree; the Two Upper Came from an Unsprayed Tree in the Next Row.

Albacore and tuna, fish which until recently have been found only in the Mediterranean in sufficient quantities to form the basis of an industry, are said now to be caught in enormous quantities along the coast of southern California.

$2311 An Acre Growing Golden Grapefruit!

That's what Mr. McKinney made last year from his grapefruit grove, in the vicinity of which our land lies. The Buffum grove, adjoining his, has annually yielded nearly as well for ten consecutive years. Mr. McKinney says our land is equal to if not superior to that on which his grove is planted. Vice Pres. Christiancy, Pilgrim Fruit Co., of Boston, says, "you have the cream of Florida's citrus land." This is the **great proven** grapefruit and orange district—almost a million boxes shipped last year; largest grove (900 acres); best packing houses; highest priced fruit.

Plant a big money bringing grapefruit or orange grove NOW. While it's maturing, you can raise a certain crop which the first year SHOULD PAY FOR YOUR LAND; which should pay all expenses of planting, developing, maturing your grove—a crop capable of yielding $60 to $100 per acre annually, sold locally—not dependent on foreign markets or commission men.

We'll sell you land near Mr. McKinney's at right prices on easy terms—in a prosperous developed community; with established markets; low prices; free-grocery-and-drygoods-delivery to your farm; telephone service at small cost; near railroads, towns, schools, churches. You can secure free grapefruit and orange trees to plant it, other seeds at cost; be on a hard road—inexpensively fence because of stock law—be in a high, rolling, perfectly drained section, over 100 feet above sea; with clay subsoil; free from swamps lowlands and malaria—a section lying on either side of 2 railroads, intersected by hard roads; having 12 stations, 6 towns.

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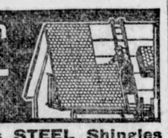

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The RETURN *of* TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

finished his breakfast. He was hurrying through his meal that the soldiers might not get too far in advance of him when he glanced through the door connecting the dining room with the bar.

To his surprise, he saw Gernois standing there in conversation with the very stranger he had seen in the coffeehouse at Bouira the day previous. He could not be mistaken, for there was the same familiar attitude and figure, though the man's back was toward him.

As his eyes lingered on the two, Gernois looked up and caught the intent expression on Tarzan's face. The stranger was talking in a low whisper at the time, but the French officer immediately interrupted him, and the two at once turned away and passed out of the range of Tarzan's vision.

This was the first suspicious occurrence that Tarzan had ever witnessed in connection with Gernois' actions, but he was positive that the men had left the barroom solely because Gernois had caught Tarzan's eyes upon them; then there was the persistent impression of familiarity about the stranger to further augment the ape-man's belief that here at length was something which would bear watching.

A moment later Tarzan entered the barroom, but the men had left, nor did he see aught of them in the street beyond, though he found a pretext to ride to various shops before he set out after the column, which now had considerable start of him. He did not overtake them until he reached Sidi Aissa shortly after noon, where the soldiers had halted for an hour's rest. Here he found Gernois with the column, but there was no sign of the stranger.

It was market day at Sidi Aissa, and the numberless caravans of camels coming in from the desert, and the crowds of bickering Arabs in the market place, filled Tarzan with a consuming desire to remain for a day that he might see more of these sons of the desert. Thus it was that the company of spahis marched on that afternon toward Bou Saada without him. He spent the hours until dark wandering about the market in company with a youthful Arab, one Abdul, who had been recommended to him by the innkeeper as a trustworthy servant and interpreter.

Here Tarzan purchased a better mount than the one he had selected at Bouira, and, entering into conversation with the stately Arab to whom the animal had belonged, learned that the seller was Kadour Ben Saden, sheik of a desert tribe far south of Djelfa. Through Abdul Tarzan invited his new acquaintance to dine with him. As the three were making their way through the crowds of marketers, camels, donkeys, and horses that filled the market place with a confusing babel of sounds, Abdul plucked at Tarzan's sleeve.

"Look, master, behind us," and he turned, pointing at a figure which disappeared behind a camel as Tarzan turned. "He has been following us about all afternoon," continued Abdul.

"I caught only a glimpse of an Arab in a dark-blue burnoose and white turban," replied Tarzan. "Is it he you mean?"

"Yes. I suspected him because he seems a stranger here, without other business than following us, which is not the way of the Arab who is honest, and also because he keeps the lower part of his face hidden, only his eyes showing. He must be a bad man, or he would have honest business of his own to occupy his time."

"He is on the wrong scent then, Abdul," replied Tarzan, "for no one here can have any grievance against me. This is my first visit to your country, and none knows me. He will soon discover his error, and cease to follow us."

"Unless he be bent on robbery," returned Abdul.

"Then all we can do is wait until he is ready to try his hand upon us," laughed Tarzan, "and I warrant that he will get his belly full of robbing now that we are prepared for him," and so he dismissed the subject from his mind, though he was destined to recall it before many hours through a most-unlooked-for occurrence.

Kadour Ben Saden having dined well, prepared to take leave of his host. With dignified protestations of friendship, he invited Tarzan to visit him in his wild domain, where the antelope, the stag, the boar, the panther, and the lion might still be found in sufficient numbers to tempt an ardent huntsman.

On his departure the apeman, with Abdul, wandered again into the streets of Sidi Aissa, where he was soon attracted by the wild din of sound coming from the open doorway of one of the numerous cafes maures. It was after eight, and the dancing was in full swing as Tarzan entered. The room was filled to repletion with Arabs. All were smoking, and drinking their thick, hot coffee.

Tarzan and Abdul found seats near the center of the room, though the terrific noise produced by the musicians upon their Arab drums and pipes would have rendered a seat farther from them more acceptable to the quiet-loving ape-man. A rather good-looking Ouled-Nail was dancing, and, perceiving Tarzan's European clothes, and scenting a generous gratuity, she threw her silken handkerchief upon his shoulder, to be rewarded with a franc.

When her place upon the floor had been taken by another, the bright-eyed Abdul saw her in conversation with two Arabs at the far side of the room, near a side door that let upon an inner court, around the gallery of which were the rooms occupied by the girls who danced in this cafe.

At first he thought nothing of the matter, but presently he noticed from the corner of his eye one of the men nod in their direction, and the girl turn and shoot a furtive glance at Tarzan. Then the Arabs melted through the doorway into the darkness of the court.

When it came again the girl's turn to dance, she hovered close to Tarzan, and for the ape-man alone were her sweetest smiles. Many an ugly scowl was cast upon the tall European by swarthy, dark-eyed sons of the desert, but neither smiles nor scowls produced any outwardly visible effect upon him. Again the girl cast her handkerchief upon his shoulder, and again was she rewarded with a franc piece. As she was sticking it upon her forehead, after the custom of her kind, she bent low toward Tarzan, whispering a quick word in his ear.

"There are two without in the court," she said quickly in broken French, "who would harm m'sieur. At first I promised to lure you to them, but you have been kind, and I cannot do it. Go quickly, before they find that I have failed them. I think that they are very bad men."

Tarzon thanked the girl, assuring her that he would be careful, and, having finished her dance, she crossed to the little doorway and went out into the court. But Tarzan did not leave the cafe as she had urged.

For another half hour nothing unusual occurred, then a surly-looking Arab entered the cafe from the street. He stood near Tarzan, where he deliberately made insulting remarks about the European, but as they were in his native tongue Tarzan was entirely innocent of their purport until Abdul took it upon himself to enlighten him.

"This fellow is looking for trouble," warned Abdul. "He is not alone. In fact, in case of a disturbance, nearly every man here would be against you. It would be better to leave quietly, master."

"Ask the fellow what he wants," commanded Tarzan.

"He says that 'the dog of a Christian' insulted the Ouled-Nail, who belongs to him. He means trouble, m'sieur."

"Tell him that I did not insult his or any other Ouled-Nail, that I wish him to go away and leave me alone. That I have no quarrel with him, nor has he any with me."

"He says," replied Abdul, after delivering this message to the Arab, "that besides being a dog yourself that you are the son of one, and that your grandmother was a hyena. Incidentally, you are a liar."

The attention of those near by had now been attracted by the altercation, and the sneering laughs that followed this torrent of invective easily indicated the trend of the sympathies of the majority of the audience.

Tarzan did not like being laughed at, neither did he relish the terms applied to him by the Arab, but he showed no sign of anger as he arose from his seat upon the bench. A half smile played about his lips, but of a sudden a mighty fist shot into the face of the scowling Arab, and back of it were the terrible muscles of the ape-man.

At the instant that the man fell a half dozen fierce plainsmen sprang into the room from where they had apparently been waiting for their cue in the street before the cafe. With cries of "Kill the unbeliever!" and "Down with the dog of a Christian!" they made straight for Tarzan.

A number of the younger Arabs in the audience sprang to their feet to join in the assault upon the unarmed white man. Tarzan and Abdul were rushed back toward the end of the room by the very force of numbers opposing them. The young Arab remained loyal to his master, and with drawn knife fought at his side.

With tremendous blows the ape-man felled all who came within reach of his powerful hands. He fought quietly and without a word, upon his lips the same half smile he had worn as he rose to strike down the man who had insulted him. It seemed impossible that either he or Abdul could survive the sea of wicked-looking swords and knives that surrounded them, but the very numbers of their assailants prove very numbers of their assailants proved the best bulwark of their safety. So closely packed was the howling, cursing mob that no weapon could be wielded to advantage, and none of the Arabs dared use a firearm for fear of wounding one of his compatriots.

Finally Tarzan succeeded in seizing one of the most persistent of his attackers. With a quick wrench he disarmed the fellow, and then, holding him before them as a shield, he backed slowly beside Abdul toward the little door which led into the inner courtyard. At the threshold he paused for an instant, and, lifting the struggling Arab above his head hurled him as though from a catapult full in the faces of his onpressing fellows.

Then Tarzan and Abdul stepped into the semidarkness of the court. The frightened Ouled-Nails were crouching at the tops of the stairs which led to their respective rooms, the only light in the courtyard coming from the sickly candles which each girl had stuck with its own grease to the woodwork of her doorframe, the better to display her charms to those who might happen to travers the dark inclosure.

Scarcely had Tarzan and Abdul emerged from the room ere a revolver spoke close at their backs from the shadows beneath one of the stairways and as they turned to meet this new antagonist, two muffled figures sprang toward them, firing as they came. Tarzan leaped to meet these two new assailants. The foremost lay, a second later, in the trampled dirt of the court, disarmed and groaning from a broken wrist. Abdul's knife found the vitals of the second in the instant that the fellow's revolver missed fire as he held it to the faithful Arab's forehead.

The maddened horde within the cafe were now rushing out in pursuit of their quarry. The Ouled Nails had extinguished their candles at a cry from one of their number, and the only light within the yard came feebly from the open and half-blocked door of the cafe. Tarzan had seized a sword from the man who had fallen before Abdul's knife, and now he stood waiting for the rush of men that was coming in search of them through the darkness.

Suddenly he felt a light hand upon his shoulder from behind, and a woman's voice whispering: "Quick m'sieur this way. Follow me."

"Come Abdul," said Tarzan, in a low tone to the youth; "we can be no worse off elsewhere than we are here."

The woman turned and led them up the narrow stairway that ended at the door of her quarters. Tarzan was close beside her. He saw the gold and silver bracelets upon her bare arms, the strings of gold coin that depended from her hair ornaments, and the gorgeous colors of her dress. He saw that she was a Ouled-Nail, and instinctively he knew that she was the same who had whispered the warning in his ear earlier in the evening.

As they reached the top of the stairs they could hear the angry crowd searching the yard beneath.

"Soon they will search here," whispered the girl. "They must not find you, for though you fight with the strength of many men they will kill you in the end. Hasten; you can drop from the farther window of my room to the street beyond. Before they discover that you are no longer in the court or the buildings you will be safe within the hotel."

But even as she spoke several men had started up the stairway at the head of which they stood. There was a sudden cry from one of the searchers. They had been discovered. Quickly the crowd rushed for the stairway. The foremost assailant leaped quickly upward, but at the top he met the sudden sword that he had not expected—the quarry had been unarmed before.

With a cry the man toppled back upon those behind him. Like tenpins they rolled down the stairs. The ancient and rickety structure could not withstand the strain of this unwonted weight and jarring. With a creaking and rending of breaking wood it collapsed beneath the Arabs, leaving Tarzan, Abdul and the girl alone upon the frail platform at the top.

"Come!" cried the Ouled-Nail. "They will reach us from another stairway through the room next to mine. We have not a moment to spare."

Just as they were entering the room Abdul heard and translated a cry from the yard below for several to hasten to the street and cut off escape from that side.

"We are lost now," said the girl simply.

"We?" questioned Tarzan.

"Yes, m'sieur," she responded; "they will kill me as well. Have I not aided you?"

This put a different aspect on the matter. Tarzan had rather been enjoying the excitement and danger of the encounter. He had not for an instant supposed that either Abdul or the girl could suffer except through accident, and he had only retreated just enough to keep from being killed himself. He had no intention of running away until he saw that he was hopelessly lost were he to remain.

Alone he could have sprung into the midst of that close-packed mob, and, laying about him after the fashion of Numa, the lion, have struck the Arabs with such consternation that escape would have been easy. Now he must think entirely of these two faithful friends.

He crossed to the window which overlooked the street. In a minute there would be enemies below. Already he could hear the mob clambering the stairway to the next quarters—they would be at the door beside him in another instant. He put a foot upon the sill and leaned out, but he did not look down. Above him, within arm's reach, was the low roof of the building. He called to the girl. She came and stood beside him. He put a great arm about her, and lifted her across his shoulder.

"Wait here until I reach down for you from above," he said to Abdul. "In the meantime shove everything in the room against that door—it may delay them long enough." Then he stepped to the sill of the narrow window with the girl upon his shoulders. "Hold tight," he cautioned her. A moment later he had clambered to the roof above with the ease and dexterity of an ape. Setting the girl down, he leaned far over the roof's edge, calling softly to Abdul. The youth ran to the window.

"Your hand," whispered Tarzan. The men in the room beyond were battering at the door. With a sudden crash it fell splintering in, and at the same instant Abdul felt himself lifted like a feather onto the roof above. They were not a moment too soon, for as the men broke into the room which they had just quitted, a dozen more rounded the corner in the street below and came running to a spot beneath the girl's window.

To Be Continued.

FREE TO FARMERS

By special arrangement RATEKIN'S BIG 1915 CATALOGUE, with sample of SUDAN GRASS SEED, the most valuable new crop, will be mailed free to every reader of this paper who is interested in Garden, Farm and Field Seeds. Send along the names of your neighbors who buy Seeds. This book tells how to make the Farm and Garden pay. It is worth DOLLARS to all who plant or sow. Mention this paper. Address RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments which will be the most valuable answers:

I wish to know if winter manure should be hauled out as fast as made and spread on a field which is to be be planted to corn. It is a meadow now.—T., Chillicothe, O.

Tubercular Cow.

In answer to B., Nashville, Ark., in regard to his cow, I would say that it is probably afflicted with tuberculosis, and a veterinary surgeon should be consulted. In well-defined cases the most prominent symptoms are a dry cough, rough hair, falling off in flesh, a decrease in the milk flow and a failing appetite. In advanced cases the cows appear to be sluggish and keep apart from the rest of the herd. —J. Topeka, Kansas.

Raising Goats.

My experience in goat-raising has been with the Angoras. I would not advise those interested in raising goats to have the young ones come before the first of June.

We are prone to agree that the company they offer is appreciated, but I could not recommend them for profit. Further, the prices advertised for the mohair I could never receive. They should be sheared in April. If you have poor fences and no briars nor brush, it will not pay you to keep them at all. They can soon get rid of briars and brush. They got rid of a large field of briars for me in less than two years. Some say that they never eat grass. This is a mistake. They prefer buds, though, and peel bark for food.

Goats require a close woven fence close to the ground. They should be fenced in 10 or 12-acre lots with a supply shed on the lot to run to. After they have eaten the lot clean, fence in another lot for them.

Aside from the pleasure a few goats afford, and especially if you are a small farmer with limited acreage of land, don't keep them.—E. E. Roby.

Roofs and Roofing.

The roof is the most important part of any building. A good roof turns the rain and snow, and at the same time breaks the heat of the sun in the summer time. There are various opinions as to what material makes the best roof. The good roof must last for a long time; it must not spring leaks. In short, it should give uninterrupted service. Even if the roof over the shabbiest outbuilding leaks, some sort of trouble is apt to result. For important buildings, such as the house, barns, buggy sheds, hen houses, etc., a high grade roof is absolutely necessary.

Corrugated iron roofing is used by many farmers. Corrugated iron is an excellent roofing material for all outbuildings, although the writer has never seen it in use on a house. However, many property owners roof their houses with corrugated iron roofing. The corrugated iron, when applied properly, makes a roof which will last as long as the owner requires a roof on the building. The surface must be kept painted unless galvanized iron is used. In this case paint is not required. A good coat of paint every three or four years will keep the corrugated iron from rusting. This kind of material is especially desirable when it is necessary to put a new roof on an old building. There are many buildings which have good sides and ends, but are useless owing to a leaky roof. The corrugated iron can be put over the old roof. Then the building will be as damp-proof as when it was new. Corrugated iron can occasionally be purchased quite cheaply. Even when sold at standard retail prices it is worth the money.

Tar paper roofing, when turned out by a reliable manufacturer, will do all that the manufacturers claim it will do. We covered a chicken house with this material about six years ago. The roofing was only guaranteed for five years. Today the chicken house roof does not look any the worse for wear; there is little doubt that the tar roofing will last 10 years. This style of roofing must be applied correctly if the best results are expected from its use. It is the easiest and simplest of any roofing material to apply; but if a few extra nail-holes are punched in it it will leak. Punctures are easily repaired with a few drops of the tar substance with accompanies every roll of roofing. The edges where the widths of roofing join should be cemented carefully with this tar.

If the farmer is erecting a new building, and decides on tar paper for his roofing material, it will repay him to select the best grade. Light, cheaper roofing is generally advisable when an old building is to be repaired. Tar paper roofing, or as some call it, rubber roofing, is adapted for any style building. It will never leak, and seems to give universal satisfaction.

Shingle roofs still remain with us, and doubtless will always be used as long as shingles can be secured. The shingle roof is popular because it is neat, gives satisfactory service, and is of proven worth. A shingle roof is not advisable when the drainage slope is insufficient to carry off the water. Wherever the water stands on the roof corrugated iron or rubber roofing is the best. Most farmers can build their roofs so the drainage will carry off the water; but occasionally a porch roof, etc., must be laid nearly flat. Shingle roofs had better be stained with some of the shingle stains which are manufactured by the big paint companies. The process of staining is not expensive; and always pays. It is generally advisable to dip the whole shingles in the stain and let them dry before laying. Then the roof will never rot.

Tin roofs, which are put on by the tinner, are rather expensive in some cases. Occasionally it is advisable to put a tin roof over the porch or over some building. Always see to it that the tinner does his work thoroughly. It is a difficult matter to patch up a tin roof which has been put on incorrectly.

With such a variety of excellent roofing material at his command, the farmer can have a good roof put on any or all of his buildings at a nominal cost.

THE DAIRY

Producing Pure Milk.

An unhealthy cow will not produce pure milk. Sometimes a cow that appears perfectly healthy may be diseased. It is a good plan to have the veterinarian examine the cow carefully and thoroughly test her for various diseases. A cow with tuberculosis or any blood disease should be discarded at once. There is great danger of transmitting such diseases to the family of the milk consumer.

Then the milk cow should be kept clean. She should have a clean body, a clean stall, and a clean bed. However clean the lot or pasture in which the milk cow may run, her body will gather particles of dust. Even though she has access to the green pastures, her body will need to be brushed of all dust and dirt before milking time. This should be done quite a while before milking, to give dust time to settle. It is also a good plan to take a damp cloth and wipe the cow's flanks and udders just before milking. This will remove any hairs or particles of dust that may remain.

The cow should have a clean bedding every night, and all filth should be removed from the stall early in the morning. The milk is tainted with foul odors very quickly after it goes into the bucket. The stall must, then, be kept scrupulously clean. It is a good plan to keep walls whitewashed and all dust should be brushed from them. A clean cow, stall and bedding insure clean milk, if the milker is clean himself.

The dairyman's clothing should be white and clean. It is advisable for him to have a suit to be donned at milking time. This should be kept in a room free from dust when not in use. His hands should be washed just before milking time, so that from them no impurities can drop into the milk.

After filling the pail with milk, it should be removed from the barn at once. If allowed to stand about, it will gather odors very rapidly and particles of dust are liable to drop into the milk. The vessels that receive the milk must be perfectly clean and well aired. After milk has been removed, the crocks and cans should be washed thoroughly, then scalded and rinsed. They should be kept in a cool place, where they can get plenty of fresh air to keep them pure.

By making it a point to have pure milk the dairyman will have no complaint from customers. His family also will be healthy, for milk that is free from bacteria is a health-giving beverage.

Selecting a Cow.

The dairy cow must be studied from the point of view of her development around four centers: One, the milk-producing center, indicated by the development of the udder, the milk veins, and the milk wells; two, the digestive center as found in the barrel or body of the cow; three, the respiratory and circulatory center, located in the chest; and four, the nervous center as manifested in development of head and back and in the general lean appearance of the animal.

In the development of these centers the tendency is for the animal to be larger in the rear half of the body, being broader and deeper than in the fore quarters and a strong development in the lower half of the body. Therefore, look for the development which appears light in front and deep and broad behind. This development assures the largest capacity for the consumption and utilization of feed and for the production of milk. In order to secure this type of body there must be a large development of the udder, being carried high up behind and well forward, with a rounding out and even development of all four quarters. The teats should be placed at the corners of a square on the bottom of the udder. There should be a mellowness and elasticity of the skin that covers the udder, and when the udder is milked out it should not retain its shape but appear almost as folds of skin. The milk veins should be large, long and very crooked.

In the development of the body a straight, strong back with a broad loin and ribs that are long and well sprung are desired, because they form a great roomy barrel. The pump should be long, broad and level and more or less angular. The principal impression given by a well-developed body is that of great capacity. The animal should be fairly deep down through the shoulders and broad between the front legs and just back of them, giving plenty of room for the heart and lungs. There should be a general mellowness and looseness to the skin and a lean condition of the animal. A smoothness of body secured by a tendency to put on fat while giving milk is undesirable.

POULTRY

Soft-Shelled Eggs.

This comes from a lack of proper feeding and is especially noticed where hens are kept yarded or are running on lands where stone and other grits cannot be obtained.

The prevention of this difficulty in eggs, then would be to feed the commercial grits, shells and charcoal, where hens are yarded, and it would not be amiss for every flock of hens to have free access to these three important items of food. These commercial products can be purchased from all dealers in poultry supplies.

When it comes to the matter of ground shells, too many feeders have the idea that none but oyster shells will answer the purpose. This is a mistaken idea. Clam shells have been tested by the experiment stations and their reports are that ground clam shells, the refuse from button factories and factories making articles from clam shells, are even of greater worth as these shells contain more lime than the oyster shell. When your dealer offers to sell you clam shells, do not decide he is trying to give you a poor substitute, for he is not. Some feeders who have tested the clam shells claim they have not only taken the place of oyster shells, but also replace the grit previously fed. And the important item to the poultry feeder is that these clam shells are obtained at about one-third the price of the oyster shells.

Wintering Turkeys.

Turkeys should never be housed in poorly ventilated or stuffy quarters. The birds are hardy and enjoy roosting outside in a tree. They may be safely allowed to do so, except in the northernmost states. Zero weather they seem to enjoy.

Where housing is necessary, an open shed, with a southern exposure, is best. Never put them in a closed house. There are some reasons why the shed is preferable to the tree. Where the great horned owl is found, the turkey that roosts outside is always in danger of falling a prey to one of these marauders.

Regular feeding is essential, but turkeys should not be overfed. They should not become fat, although they must be kept in fair condition. The fat bird will not prove a prolific layer and often their eggs are infertile.

A ration of corn alone is objectionable. Half, at least, of their food should consist of wheat and oats. Oats are best if boiled and drained until they are quite dry. The birds need a few green things besides, grit, fresh water and charcoal.

Bulky Food for Ducks.

Ducks do well when fed a bulky ration. As they have no crops, the food passes directly to the gizzard and, consequently, should be in a soft, mushy state. A good winter ration for ducks is as follows: Three parts bran, one part each of middlings and corn meal, and one-half part beef scrap. One-fourth the bulk of the mash should be cut clover or vegetables. Ducks do well when fed but twice a day.

LIVE STOCK

Manger for Horses.

No matter how carefully you pack the corn fodder into an open manger, the horse will waste considerable.

An excellent way to minimize the waste of corn fodder is to provide the side of the manger with upright slats spaced six or eight inches apart and set at such an angle that the animals may readily nibble at the long feed without wasting any of it. These slats should be of hardwood, one inch thick and about three inches wide. They should extend from the ceiling of the stable to the top of the manger as shown. The outside of the manger which fronts on the feedway should be left open so that the feeder may readily throw the fodder to the horses.

Horses and mules, even though not cribbers, often chew their mangers almost to pieces. In some instances this is the result of a depraved appetite—in others it is due to pure "cussedness." A simple protection for the manger is to nail pieces of strap iron along the edges, sides and front. The animal will soon tire of dulling his teeth on iron and accordingly will lave the manger alone.

Managing the Boar.

Go easy on feeding corn to the boar, especially toward breeding time. He needs oats, wheat, middlings and such feeds, that develop muscle and vigor, and not fat.

It is poor economy of space to pen the boar closely. He needs exercise to build up vitality, muscle and "pep." Confinement makes him soft, sluggish and ugly.

The best yard for the boar is one with sod and growing stuff on it. If the only place available is stony, throw straw or cornstalks onto it thickly. Boars, especially old, heavy fellows, get sore feet easily, and on hard ground they will not take the exercise they need.

The boar should not be used for service until he is 8 months old; 10 months is better. If used too young he is liable to be stunted. Never use him oftener than once a day. An older one, too, will do best if used at that rate. Do not have him serve immediately after eating. Fairly early in the morning is the best time.

THE ORCHARD

Using Lime-Sulphur.

The lime-sulphur solution is effective in destroying San Jose scale, apple aphis, leaf mites, pear psylla, and the spores of numerous fungous diseases, such as apple scab, mildew, monilia dot, and peach leaf curl. When applied to dormant trees it may be used at the rate of one part concentrated commercial lime-sulphur, testing 33 degrees Baume, to nine parts water. As a summer spray after the leaves start, use it at the rate of 1½ gallons to 48½ gallons water.

Where San Jose scale is abundant, the trees should be sprayed in the fall, and again in the spring, just before the buds break, using full strength. If the spring spraying is delayed until the blossoms begin to show pink, it will be effective against the spores which cause apple and pear scab.

Another spraying for scab with lime-sulphur solution at summer strength should begin when the petals are two-thirds off, and finish within 10 days. Give a third spraying about two weeks later. The codling moth may be controlled by adding three pounds arsenate of lead to each 50 gallons in these two sprayings.

The blister mite can be largely controlled with the full strength application just as the buds open. Peach and cherry aphis and tent caterpillar will be largely killed by the late spring spraying for San Jose scale.

For peach leaf curl an application of three gallons lime-sulphur to 47 gallons water may be made just before the buds start, but if there is San Jose scale on the trees, full strength should be used.

Scurfy and oyster shell scales are easily killed at hatching time by the summer strength solution. Cherry leaf spot can be largely prevented by three sprayings a month apart, beginning with the first signs of infection. Add 1¾ gallons of lime-sulphur to a 50-gallon spray tank of water.

Use the same strength for strawberry rust or blight. Make the first application when the leaves appear in the spring, and another a month later. Young plants should be sprayed once a month until frost.

Two things on which successful spraying depends are a properly prepared lime-sulphur solution of the strength indicated, and an outfit which will deliver a fine, forcible spray that will thoroughly cover all parts of the foliage and branches.

THE GARDEN

The Melon Louse.

When the first signs of plant lice are noticed on melon vines, the affected vines should be destroyed by burning or burying. This sometimes will check the spread of the lice so that the other plants will not become infested.

Where only an occasional plant is attacked, it may be treated with carbon bisulphide. A small cone-shaped tent made of building paper is placed over the hill, and a tablespoonful of bisulphide of carbon placed in a dish beneath it. The fumes will speedily kill the insect life.

In a commercial way the only effective means of fighting the pest is by spraying with some tobacco preparation. Tobacco stems may be soaked for 24 hours in water, two gallons for each pound of stems, and then diluting one-half. This will give a strength of .05 or .06 per cent of nicotine. There are some commercial preparations of nicotine on the market which can be used when diluted to the same strength.

In spraying the plants a high pressure should be maintained so as to make a very fine forcible spray. A vermorel nozzle gives the best results. A spraying rod with a goose neck elbow should be used so that the nozzle may be worked in under the vines and the leaves sprayed on the lower side.

KEEPING SMOKED MEATS

During moderate weather, smoked meat may be left in the smokehouse for some time. The house should be kept perfectly dark, and well enough ventilated to prevent dampness. A dry, cool cellar or attic, with free circulation, will be a satisfactory place for smoked meats at all seasons, if it is kept dark and the flies are excluded.

THREE REASONS

Each With Two Legs and Ten Fingers.

A Boston woman who is a fond mother writes an amusing article about her experience feeding her boys.

Among other things she says: "Three chubby, rosy-cheeked boys, Bob, Jack and Dick, respectively, are three of our reasons for using and recommending the food, Grape-Nuts for these youngsters have been fed on Grape-Nuts since infancy, and often between meals when other children would have been given candy.

"I gave a package of Grape-Nuts to a neighbor whose 3-year-old child was a weazened little thing, ill half the time. The little tot ate the Grape-Nuts and cream greedily and the mother continued the good work, and it was not long before a truly wonderful change manifested itself in the child's face and body. The results were remarkable, even for Grape-Nuts.

"Both husband and I use Grape-Nuts every day and keep strong and well and have three of the finest, healthiest boys you can find in a day's march."

Many mothers instead of destroying the children's stomachs with candy and cake give the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when they are begging for something in the way of sweets. The result is soon shown in greatly increased health, strength and mental activity.

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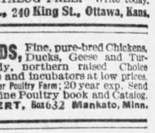

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DENIES CHARGE U. S. IS NOT FAIR

Statement of Wilson and Bryan Replies to Charge Allies Are Favored.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Senator Stone, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, arranged to incorporate in the records of the senate today the long reply which he received from Secretary Bryan defending the Washington government's interpretation of its rights and duties as a neutral in the present war.

Letter from the secretary of state, prepared after consultation with President Wilson, Counselor Lansing and the legal officers of the government, constituted the administration's answer to those who have been charging in numerous letters to the state department, as well as in the press and public speeches, that the American government's neutrality discriminated against Germany and Austria.

Naval Superiority.

Secretary Bryan summarized popular misconception on this point and explained that the superiority thus far of the British naval power had in reality been responsible for the inability of Germany and Austria to fare as well as their opponents in matters of ammunition and contraband.

"It is the business," he wrote, "of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy. Those in this country who sympathize with Germany and Austria-Hungary appear to assume that some obligation rests upon this government in the performance of its neutral duty to prevent all trade in contraband and thus to equalize the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents. No such obligation exists; it would be an unneutral act, an act of partiality on the part of this government to adopt such a policy, if the executive had the power to do so. If Germany and Austria cannot import contraband from this country, it is not, because of this fact, the duty of the United States to close its markets to the allies. The markets of this country are open upon equal terms to all the world, to every nation, belligerent or neutral."

Explains New Features.

While the letter was devoted largely to answering criticisms, it revealed many features of the administration's policies hitherto unexplained.

During the course of the letter's discussion of the various charges made, the following facts hitherto undisclosed were revealed for the first time:

That the Canadian government recently asked the United States for permission to ship "war equipment" across Alaska to the sea and the request was refused.

That the United States has brought to the attention of an "offending government" the searching of an American vessel for German and Austrian subjects "with a declaration that such procedure, if true, is an unwarranted exercise of jurisdiction over American vessels in which this government will not acquiesce." The government to whom this declaration has been made is not stated in the letter, but the incident is known to relate to the search by a boarding crew from a French cruiser of an American ship plying between two ports in Colombia, when it is alleged some German passengers were forced to sign a promise not to participate in the war.

Protests Heeded.

That sharp representations also were made to another of the allied governments because search was conducted on the high seas on an American ship for German and Austrian passengers. The name of the vessel or offending government was not revealed.

That on December 15 last, the German ambassador by direction of his government delivered a memorandum to the United States government stating that "under the general principles of international law, no exception can be taken to neutral states letting war material go to Germany's enemies from or through neutral territory."

That representations were made to both Japan and Great Britain against the continued presence of their warships off American ports and that the protests were in each case heeded.

That since the announcement of the Washington government's disapproval of war loans, none has been made by foreign governments in this country. A distinction is drawn officially for the first time between loans floated by popular subscription and large credit transactions for the purchase of war supplies, the state department revealing that it has no objection to the latter.

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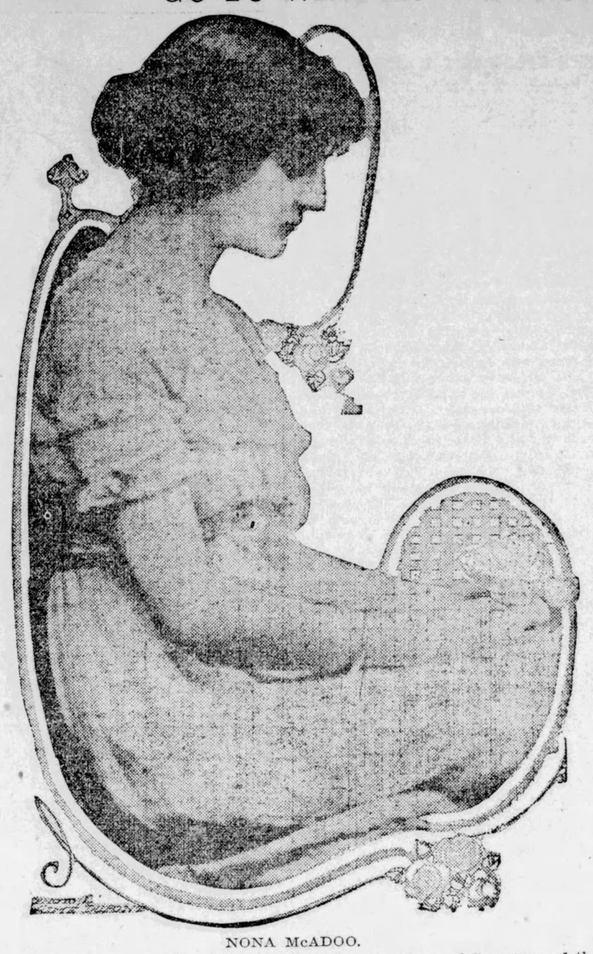
M'ADOO'S DAUGHTER WILL GO TO WAR AS A NURSE



NONA McADOO.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Miss Nona McAdoo, daughter of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and Miss Catherine Britton are preparing to become volunteer nurses with the allied forces in France. Under the instruction of a competent graduate nurse these two young women, who were not content to remain at home knitting clothing and contributing money to relief funds, are nearing the point where they can undertake work in a field hospital. For many weeks they have been familiar figures in the operating rooms and wards of Washington hospitals, receiving practical instruction.

GERMANS ARREST AMERICAN CREWS

Take Sailors of Greenbrier and Carolyn Into Custody at Bremen.

Washington, Jan. 21.—German authorities have arrested the crews of the American steamers Greenbrier and Carolyn. That word reached the state department today from the American consul at Bremen. Ambassador Gerard at Berlin confirmed the arrests by cable.

The consul gave no details of the arrest of crews. The cable simply stated the sailors had been released from detention and would be free to join their ships when they left port.

The dispatch came while department officials were awaiting Great Britain's explanation of the seizure of the Greenbrier. The British reply now is in the hands of the British embassy, which is withholding comment. Advices are expected at the state department after communication between the embassy and the British foreign office.

The detention of the American sailors at Bremen is expected to be explained in later dispatches. Whether the state department will investigate the incident probably depends on the extent of the information it receives from the American consul.

The Greenbrier, whose detention is now the subject of diplomatic negotiation, sailed from New Orleans and Norfolk with cotton for Bremen under a certificate issued by the British consul at Norfolk. Her commander complained that a British cruiser seized his ship on the high seas, hoisted the British ensign, damaged the vessel in navigation, and detained him at Kirkwall, before he was permitted to proceed to Bremen.

The Carolyn also carried a cotton cargo to Bremen. Apparently she got through without interference and the arrest of her sailors is her first appearance in the international incidents arising over the transportation of cotton to Germany. She called at Falmouth, however, before proceeding to Bremen.

FOURTH PLACE ON THE SEA

U. S. to Give Way to France as Third.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The United States will drop from third to fourth place among the world's sea powers with the completion of all ships under construction up to July 1, 1914, according to the calculations in the Navy Year Book issued today by the senate naval committee. France will move from fourth to third place, according to the official table.

FARN INTERNS AT SAN JUAN

Germany Accepts the Alternative Given by Washington.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The German government has accepted the alternative offered by the United States in the case of the prize collier K. D.-3, formerly the British collier Farn, and has consented to her internment for the war, with her crew, at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Notification of Germany's decision was given to the state department today by Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

The Farn, a British collier, laden with 3,000 tons of coal, was captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, in the North Atlantic and manned by a German prize crew of 23. She then was used as a tender for the German warship, and recently put into San Juan for provisions.

Last week the commander was notified he must interne with his crew or put to sea at once. The British cruiser Bristol was waiting outside the harbor.

An electrical machine that gets its power through a cable from a light socket has been invented to scrub 8,000 square feet of floor an hour.

SHIFT CONSULS TO SUIT GERMANY

Washington to Make Such Arrangements in Belgium as Kaiser Demands.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The United States has sent a formal note to Germany which, without discussing the sovereignty of Belgium, expresses a willingness to make such arrangements as may be necessary with the German military authorities in de facto control of Belgian territory, for the continuance of American consular service there.

Although the first note from Germany did not explicitly raise the issue, officials of the Washington government, in making their reply, carefully avoided any expression which could be construed as a political recognition of Germany's control of Belgium.

The decision of the United States has been awaited by Central and South American governments, who instructed their diplomatic representatives here to discuss it in the Pan-American union. The note from the German foreign office, sent identically to all neutral governments, announced that the exequaturs, or certificates of authority of all neutral consuls had "expired."

No reference was made in either the German note or the American reply to the status of diplomatic officers. American Minister Brand Whitlock will continue at Brussels, where he is in active charge of Belgian relief work.

In its reply the United States declares that it considers a consul not a political, but "a commercial representative," who derives permission to do business, irrespective of his legal right, from the authorities in direct control of the district to which he is assigned.

In view of the German military occupation, the United States further asserts "that it is not inclined to question, at this time, the right of Germany to suspend exequaturs."

The language of the American note reveals that this government considers the exequaturs originally issued by the Belgian government to have "been suspended" and not "expired," as characterized in the German communication. This construction is in accord with similar phraseology used by the United States on previous occasions.

While not questioning the German government military occupation, the American note presumes that the American consular officers at Brussels, Antwerp and Liege are personally agreeable to the German authorities.

If they are not, the communication asks that the Washington government be promptly informed. It does not state whether new consuls would, in that case, be designated to replace them.

TREMENDOUS VALUE FOR 15 CENTS

The Pathfinder, Leading Weekly Magazine of Nation's Capital, Makes Remarkable Attractive Offer.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—People in every section of the country are hurrying to take advantage of the Pathfinder's wonderful offer to send that splendid illustrated review of the whole world thirteen weeks for 15 cents. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends, and that he will keep the offer open until the Pathfinder passes the hundred thousand circulation mark, which will be in a few weeks. Fifteen cents mailed at once with your application to Pathfinder, Box 77, Washington, D. C., will keep the whole family informed, entertained, helped and inspired for the next three months.—Advertisement.

KNOCKS OUT COERCION LAW

U. S. Supreme Court Gives Labor Act Black Eye.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The United States supreme court set aside the conviction of T. B. Coppage, an official of the Frisco railroad, who had been found guilty of violating a Kansas law in discharging a switchman because the switchman refused to resign from the Switchmen's Union.

The Kansas law was held unconstitutional.

The decision, regarded as one of the first importance in the labor world, was announced yb Justice Pitney. Strong dissenting opinions were given by Justices Holmes and Day. Justice Hughes concurred with Justice Day, leaving Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna and Van De Vanter and McReynolds concurring with Justice Pitney.

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BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7001—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Very simple, the back extending forward over the shoulders, to form a small yoke, the upper edges of the front gathered. The closing is in front and leaves the neck open and trimmed with a handsome collar. Plain sleeves are finished with cuffs at the wrist. Satin, silk, crepe de chine, challie, cashmere and similar fabrics are appropriate for this waist. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

7025—Child's Dress.

A plain sacque frock, shirred in front at the neck and also at the waistline, where, however, there is no seam. A sash belt may be used or the material allowed to hang without any belt. The sleeves are full length, but may be shortened. These dresses are made of wash materials and also of challie, cashmere, fine serge and the like.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

7032—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

This serviceable model is close at the throat, where there is a simple, flat collar. There is a tuck at each shoulder in front and two full length tucks in the back. The sleeves are short or long and there is a narrow belt of the sacque material. Crepe de chine, satin, challie, cashmere and other simple fabrics may serve for such a garment. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

7002—Ladies' Skirt.

This is one of the new walking skirts, made with a deep yoke, dipping downward in front and with a two gore lower portion attached to it. The front is pleated or gathered and the back is gathered. Tweed, cheviot, corduroy and even satin of heavy weight may be used for this skirt.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7036—Ladies' Dress.

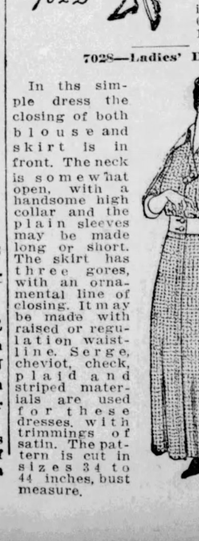
A simple dress for home wear, this model has a plain waist with shirt waist closing, high neck with turn-over collar and simple bishop sleeves, long or short. The three gore skirt is almost tight around the hips and closes in front. It may have either the high or the regulation waistline. Challie, serge, cashmere and many heavy wash materials can be used in making this dress.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7020—Boys' Suit.

Shirt and trousers compose this suit. The shirt is quite regulation, with box pleat closing, band finish or collar at the neck, and shirt sleeves opening at the wrist. The shirt ends at the belt. The trousers are of the usual form, gathered in Oliomore style at the knee. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7022—Girls' Dress.



In this pretty frock the skirt is a separate garment and may be worn with other blouses. The coat blouse hangs low down on the skirt. It closes in front and is high in the neck. The sleeves may be short or long and the lower edge of the blouse may have a sash or be left plain.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7028—Ladies' Dress.

In this simple dress the closing of both blouse and skirt is in front. The neck is somewhat open, with a handsome high collar and the plain sleeves may be made long or short. The skirt has three gores, with an ornamental line of closing. It may be made with raised or regulation waistline. Serge, cheviot, check, plaid and striped materials are used for these dresses, with trimmings of satin. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

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MEET FILIBUSTER ON SHIPPING BILL

Democrats Plan to Keep Measure Continuously Before Senate.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Administration Democrats in the senate plan to meet the Republican filibuster on the shipping bill by keeping the measure before the senate continuously to the exclusion of appropriation bills, and, if necessary, without recesses, even for meals.

Democrats of the commerce committee today considered amendments submitted by the caucus Monday night. Another caucus will consider them tonight.

Senator Burton renewed his speech against the bill on the floor. It was the third continuous day of his address.

Republican leaders had determined to keep the general discussion going for at least eight or nine days, and then offer a substitute upon which further debate would be based. Senator Smoot declared he did not believe the bill could be passed by March 4.

The president takes the position that the government purchase of merchant vessels would generate a great foreign trade, contributing mightily to a return of prosperity, and that his cause is so righteous that he is warranted in employing extraordinary tactics to obtain the legislation.

He blames the Republicans and a small group of Democrats for presenting an opposition which threatens to defeat the measure.

In their effort to bring a solid majority to the support of the bill, the Democrats will hold another caucus tonight and endeavor to mold amendments that will remove objections raised by half a dozen members of the dominant party. There is every indication that the Democratic majority is entirely at sea on the ship purchase legislation.

A government survey has resulted in ranking the Yukon river in fifth place among the great streams of North America.

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

VI.

In the Next Room.

"Craig?" Warrington whispered the word, as if he feared the world might hear the deadly menace in his voice. For murder leaped up in his heart as flame leaps up in pine kindling.

The weak young man got to his knees, then to his feet. He steadied himself by clutching the back of a chair. With one hand he felt of his throat tenderly.

"He tried to kill me, the blackguard!" he croaked.

"Craig, it is you! For ten years I've never thought of you without murder in my heart. Newell Craig, and here, right where I can put my hands upon you! Oh, this old world is small." Warrington laughed. It was a high, thin sound.

The young man looked from his enemy to his deliverer, and back again. What new row was this? Never before had he seen the blackguard with that look in his dark, handsome, predatory face. It typified fear. And who was this big blond chap whose fingers were working so convulsively?

"Craig," said the young man, "you get out of here, and if you ever come bothering me, I'll shoot you. Hear me?"

This direful threat did not seem to stir the sense of hearing in either of the two men. The one faced the other as a lion might have faced a jackal, wondering if it would be worth while to waste a cuff on so sorry a beast. Suddenly the blond man caught the door and swung it wide.

"Craig, a week ago I'd have throttled you without the least compunction. Today I can't touch you. But get out of here as fast as you can. You might have gone feet foremost. Go! Out of Rangoon, too. I may change my mind."

The man called Craig walked out, squaring his shoulders with a touch of bravado that did not impress even the plucked pigeon. Warrington stood listening until he heard the hall door close sharply.

"Thanks," said the bewildered youth.

Warrington whirled upon him savagely. "Thanks? Don't thank me, you weak-kneed fool!"

"Oh, I say, now!" the other protested.

"Be silent! If you owe that scoundrel anything, refuse to pay it. He never won a penny in his life without cheating. Keep out of his way; keep out of the way of all men who prefer to deal only two hands." And with this advice Warrington stepped out into the hallway and shut the door rudely.

The youth walked over to the mirror and straightened his collar and tie. "Rum go, that. Narrow squeak. Surly beggar, even if he did do me a good turn. I shan't have to pay that rotter, Craig, now. That's something."

"Pay the purser and get a box of cigars," Warrington directed James. "Never mind about the wine. I shan't want it now."

James went out upon the errands immediately.

Warrington dropped down in the creaky rocking chair, the only one in the boarding-house. He stared at the worn and faded carpet. How dingy everything looked! What a sordid rut he had been content to lie in! Chance! to throw this man across his path when he had almost forgotten him, forgotten that he had sworn to break the man's neck over his knees! In the very next room! And he had permitted him to go unharmed simply because his mind was full of a girl he would never see again after tomorrow. What was the rascal doing over here? What had caused him to forsake the easy pluckings of Broadway in exchange for a dog's life on packet-boats, in squalid boarding-houses like this one, and in dismal billiard halls? Wire-tapper, racing-tout, stool-pigeon, a cheater at cards, blackmailer and trafficker in baser things; in the next room, and he had let him go unharmed. Vermin. Pah! He was glad. The very touch of the man's collar had left a sense of defilement upon his hands. Ten years ago and thirteen thousand miles away. In the next room. He laughed unpleasantly. Chivalric fool, silly Don Quixote, sentimental dreamer, to have made a hash of his life in this manner!

He leaned toward the window-sill and opened the cage. Rajah walked out, muttering.

When it was possible, Elsa preferred to walk. She was young and strong and active; and she went along with a swinging stride that made obvious a serene confidence in her ability to take care of herself. She was, in many respects, a remarkable young woman. She had been pampered, she had been given her head; and still she was unspoiled. What the unknowing called willfulness was simply natural independence, which she asserted whenever occasion demanded it.

Tongas cut into her nerves, the stuffy gharry made her head ache, and the springless phaetons which abound in the east she avoided as the plague. Elephants and camels and rickshaws were her delight; but here in Rangoon none of these was available. There were no camels; the government elephants had steady employment out at MacGregor's timber yards and could not get leave of absence; while rickshaws were out of fashion, as only natives and Chinamen rode in them. So Elsa walked.

She loved to prowl through the strange streets and alleys and stranger shops; it was a joy to ramble about, minus the irritating importunities of guide or attendant. It was great fun, but it was not always wise. There were some situations which only men could successfully handle. Elsa would never confess that there had been instances when she had been confronted by such situations. She could, however, truthfully say that these awkward moments had always been without endings, as, being an excellent runner, she had, upon these occasions, blithely taken to her heels.

In her cool white drill, her wide white pith-helmet, she presented a charming picture. The exercise had given her cheeks a bit of color, and her eyes sparkled and flashed like raindrops. This morning she had taken Martha along merely to still her protests.

"It's all right so long as we keep to the main streets," said the harried Martha; "but I do not like the idea of roaming about in the native quarters. This is not like Europe. The hotel manager said we ought to have a man."

"He is looking out for his commission. Heavens! What is the matter with everybody? One would think, the way people put themselves out to warn you, that murder and robbery were daily occurrences in Asia. I've been here four months, and the only disagreeable moment I have known was caused by a white man."

"Because we have been lucky so far, it's no sign that we shall continue so."

"Raven!" laughed the girl.

Martha shut her lips grimly. Her worry was not confined to this particular phase of Elsa's imperious moods; it was general. There was that blond man with the parrot. Martha was beginning to see him in her dreams, which she considered as a presage of evil. There was also the astonishing lack of interest in the man who was waiting at home. Elsa rarely spoke of him. Nobody could tell Martha that chance had thrown the blond stranger into their society. Somewhere it had been written. (As, indeed it had!) How to keep Elsa apart from him was now her vital concern. She would never feel at ease until they were out of Yokohama, homeward bound.

"I feel like a child this morning," said Elsa. "I want to run and play and shout."

"All the more reason why you should have a guardian. . . Look, Elsa!" Martha caught the girl by the arm. "There's that man we left at Mandalay."

"Where?"

"Coming toward us. Shall we go into this shop?"

"No, thank you! There is no reason why I should hide in a butcher shop, simply to avoid meeting the man. We'll walk straight past him. If he speaks, we'll ignore him."

"I wish we were in a civilized country."

"This man is supposed to be civilized. Don't let him catch your eye. Go on; don't lag."

Craig stepped in front of them, smiling as he raised his helmet. "This is an unexpected pleasure."

Elsa, looking coldly beyond him, attempted to pass.

"Surely you remember me?"

"I remember an insolent cad," replied Elsa, her eyes beginning to burn dangerously. "Will you stand aside?"

He threw a swift glance about. He saw with satisfaction that none but natives was in evidence.

Elsa's glance roved, too, with a little chill of despair. In stories, Warrington would have appeared about this time and soundly trounced this impudent scoundrel. She realized that she must settle this affair alone. She was not a soldier's daughter for nothing.

To Be Continued.

Explorations within recent years have indicated that China has coal fields containing more fuel than all the rest of the world combined.

Shanghai is to have a shipbuilding plant.

HOW SOLDIERS LIVE AND FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES.

London, Jan. 28.—When it rains the trenches are half filled with water. The cold is always of the damp, penetrating, dreadful kind that chills to the very marrow. Hot food is served three times a day to the men in the trenches by other soldiers, who scurry like rabbits through long, uncovered tunnels running back from the works concealing the guns.

These men in the trenches must have good food in order that they can have good blood, and if they have good blood, they have good courage, they keep warm because their circulation is good, and their extremities are warm from exercise. Many men are invalided, however, because their blood and their stomach were not right to withstand the awful hardships of this winter campaign.

When you do not properly digest your food, your blood becomes thin and every organ of the body soon feels the effect. The result is—headaches, sleeplessness, nervousness and many other symptoms—due to accumulation of poisons in the body. Unless the stomach is given aid at this stage—more serious illnesses follow. Now is the time to help your weakened stomach—now is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (in tablet or liquid form). It has the same power to set you right as it has been proved to have in thousands of other cases. It will help your stomach so that the food you eat will nourish and sustain you and make good reviving blood. It will enable you to get rid of the waste a sluggish liver and irregular bowels have permitted to accumulate in your system.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

To knock requires no superior talent.

This column is in favor of shorter worry hours.

A man is just as young as he feels in a snowstorm.

The road from Bad to Worse is down grade all the way.

It is no compliment to man when a woman loves a dog.

Mexico's new president is a lawyer. In Mexico that is a mild profession.

"Dr. Wiley announces war on men's collars." Keep your shirt on, Doc.

Mexico changes presidents oftener than some of her people change shirts.

When a man feels like kicking himself he doesn't want anybody else to help.

Nobody has ever dared contradict the statement that honesty is the best policy.

But for the weather many a good conversationalist would never get started.

Who originated the idea of calling a wife the better half? Certainly not Old Solomon.

Opportunity may come around again, in her regular order, but she never backs up.

Maybe it is Mexico's misfortune that Villa doesn't feel big enough to be president.

Perhaps we ought to be thankful that the fellow who talks in his sleep doesn't try to sing.

Woman suffragists can never be defeated until they give up. And they'll never give up.

Being secretary of state has about spoiled Mr. Bryan as a perennial presidential candidate.

Kind hearts and helping hands can always find something to do. The world is their field.

Politicians who expect to sit on the fence while Prohibition marches by are going to have a tiresome wait.

If, as one editor says, good spelling is a habit, the majority of people either never had it or have sworn off.

There are lots of good men who do not use tobacco in any form, but girls never seem crazy to marry them.

Up to the time of his marriage a man may be self-made, but after that he should give credit where it is due

Cats in the hostile sections of Europe are said to have become like hyenas. Probably afraid of the dogs of war.

The mind of woman has become so independent in recent years that she no longer tries to hide the powder puff.

Italian troops hurried to the aid of earthquake victims. There is a better work than killing for soldiers to perform .

An objection to the United States buying Mexico, as someone has suggested, is that the place is all run down.

After all, it is hard to blame a state legislature for doing something foolish, for it never attracts much attention until it does.

The administration's attitude has become clearer since the President's Indianapolis speech. Peace in Europe and war in Mexico.

Whenever a sick man tells the doctor that he has been smoking excessively the doctor knows at once what is the matter with the man.

Thomas A. Edison says the war will last two years more. It is a comfort to recall that not all of Mr. Edison's predictions come true.

A Kansas doctor has been practicing medicine for seventy-two years. Practicing medicine, it seems, is more healthful than taking it.

If the other man agrees with you war isn't an interesting topic, and if he doesn't agree with you all discussion is a useless waste of energy and breath

"What becomes of all the fruit canned by the small town housewife," asks the Peoria Journal. She is keeping it, to be opened when company comes.

Heathen in Africa have become so much like little children that they are asking embarrassing questions. They want to know why the civilized nations are fighting.

If you are tired, says a French army surgeon, lie on your back, stick your feet in the air and wiggle your toes. But if you are too tired to wiggle your toes—then what?

A lady senator in Arizona tells the male members to smoke during the session if they want to. That woman is destined to have much influence in legislative matters.

A judge declares that half the husbands of New York beat and choke their wives. If that is true, New York women should stop crying for the ballot and ask for a ball bat.

A New York wife of 22 is finding her 80-year-old husband too old. We would like to see the old fellow brace up and come back with the statement that his 22-year-old wife is too young.

It's a great satisfaction to live in a country that has the means to relieve distress in other countries. Under such circumstances the idea that it is more blessed to give than receive takes on a new meaning.

Mr. Wiley says fish is no better brain food than any other good food, but Doc didn't make the discovery. Other physicians have said the same thing, not to mention consumers who have noted no improvement in their brains as a result of eating fish.

$210,000,000 IN GOOD WORKS

The gift of giving is growing. A tabulation of last year's benefactions shows that they exceeded those of 1913 by at least eight millions of dollars. War did not tighten purses, nor industrial depression, nor the snarling and barking of mongrel journalism, which neither gives of its vast earnings nor tolerates any who do give.

The greatest single gift of the year was that of Sir Julius Wernher, who bestowed $12,225,000 upon an English hospital. The medical school of the St. Louis University, by the will of James Campbell, was left an estate worth between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. The Rockefeller Institute, the Y. M. C. A., the University of Chicago and the famished non-combatants of Belgium received several millions from John Rockefeller. Andrew Carnegie, despite the awful example of human nature in Europe, gave the cause of international peace $2,000,000. Other millions went to Vanderbilt University and the Pittsburg philanthropies which are Mr. Carnegie's particular favorites. A notable gift was $1,000,000 from Asa Chandler to the Methodist University at Atlanta. Cornell received $4,500,000 from Colonel Oliver H. Payne. Other benefactions ran the total up to $210,000,000.

History will have a lot to say about the swift-made fortunes of these times. We cannot doubt it will also speak eloquently of the ease with which the fortune-hunters loosened their grip upon their wealth.

FIRST BLOCKADE RUNNER

The owner of the steamer Dacia says he will try to land a cargo of cotton in Bremen in spite of warnings, mines and the whole blessed British navy.

Whether you place your sympathies with the allies or against them, you cannot refuse admiration for the shipowner's nerve. But you may be sure he has not decided upon his course without considerable thought as to his chances of success. And he has such chances.

The cables and the racing liners have created the illusion of a small and crowded Atlantic. But it isn't small. It isn't crowded. To look for a vessel in the waste of a sea is like looking for a certain red barn in the North American continent, which might be anywhere between Labrador and southern California, between Sitka and Panama. For a time, we all thought of the German ports as blockaded by scores and hundreds of war craft. The bombardment of Scarborough showed that they weren't. The big ships kept at a distance, the patrolling being done by small vessels with enormous fields of water to survey.

Blockade runners, most of them British, got in and out of southern ports during the American civil war and laughed at the blockaders. The Dacia has just as good a chance, possibly better. For mines and Zeppelins and destroyers and submarines did not keep the northern fleets in secret bases. The warships stayed just beyond cannon shot of shore.

If the Dacia succeeds, the profession of blockade running may be revived. With cotton selling at 7 cents a pound in the United States and from 20 to 22 cents a pound in Bremen, the temptation is enormous. Nor is there less nerve among American shippers of a venturesome class now than existed in England at the time of our great war.

THE "LITERACY TEST"

Whether an immigrant can read and write seems a poor and unfair test of an immigrant's qualifications for American citizenship. Illiteracy was the rule, not the exception among the first settlers in the United States and, in this matter, the pioneers of the Middle West had little of which to boast.

It happens, however, that some restriction, applicable to all races, has to be placed upon immigration. This one of literacy appears to be the simplest test, the one that is least likely to make trouble with foreign nations, the one that will serve as a control of the wholly undesirable Asiatic immigrants as of the varyingly desirable emigrants from southern Europe. It is arbitrary. But the selective policies employed thus far have had no apparent effect upon staying the immigrant hordes. They have made wrok for the government, interfered with the free movement of commerce, and, in the end, proved not the least successful in preventing the making of slums, in maintaining a high standard of living and in shutting out vice and crime.

The literacy test may prove a failure, as its opponents insist it will. But is any other test offered that looks at all as if it would do as we all desire should be done—really restrict immigration? We haven't heard of it

HIGH COST OF PRISONERS

One of the offices which the American ministers and ambassadors in Europe are called on to perform is making arrangements for the exchange of prisoners. The first exchange will restore one hundred and fifty thousand officers and enlisted men to their countries. Through sickness or wounds, they are all incapacitated for active service.

The prisoners will, of course, be welcomed home with jubilations. But the nations releasing them are just as jubilant over seeing the backs of their departing guests. They represent a heavy cost. The feeding and guarding of them, the treatment of their ills and injuries, cut deeply into the war funds. If Germany and Austria and Russia have taken as many prisoners in Poland as they have reported from time to time, they might well be in mood for ceasing to give quarter. The side that has taken a quarter million of prisoners and has lost only half as many men might feel that the war was going against it. In our civil war, the south found the prison camps a drain upon resources almost more than it could bear. The results were such tales of hardship as Libby and Andersonville.

Exchanges may be expected to follow each other now. One can imagine that the military authorities would frankly prefer facing a thousand of the enemy in the field to caring for a thousand in prison.

CANADA'S PANAMA CANAL

Travelers on the Ontario railroads between Windsor or Sarnia and Niagara Falls have been impressed within recent months by the sight of engineering work rising cliff high from the base of a broad valley. This is the reconstructed Welland canal and, with the exception of the Panama canal, it is the boldest and most ambitious artificial waterway project ever undertaken.

The first Welland canal was built in the thirties of the last century. Since then it has twice been rebuilt to accommodate the enlarging types of lake vessels. The locks of the present canal, completed in 1880, will handle steamers up to about 260 feet long and draught under 14 feet. It was thought at the time of its designing that lake craft would never exceed these dimensions. The idea proved erroneous, as we all know. But Canada is not weeping over the bad guessing. Instead, she has set about to correct the mistake and, when the new canal is finished, the locks will measure 800 by 80 feet, with 30 feet of water over the sills at extreme low stages of the lakes.

As the canal will permit the passage of not only the largest lake craft in existence and of large ocean steamers, the effect on commerce should be profound. Much of the grain now discharged at Buffalo will go down to Montreal, much will continue on to foreign ports without rehandling. Foreign merchandise will come up to be dropped at lake ports, the first handling after the stowing of the cargo. In the course of time, we are likely to become quite as familiar with sea-going steamers at our wharves as we now are with vessels of distinctively lake construction.

WARRIORS OF CLOUDLAND

England has been expecting aerial raids since the beginning of the war. She has been exercising her imagination hard in the effort to visualize what death from the sky would mean, what defense could be offered against the flitting aeroplane and the airship that was but a shadow on the field of heaven.

It is not at all unlikely that England would have been disappointed had no raids come.

From what it has experienced of aerial invasion, the civilian population of the east coast of Britain may have much to fear, but the military authorities little or nothing. The raids have no military significance. They cannot stay the movements of troops, the reinforcement of the front, the departure of warships, the recruiting, the arms making or anything else that has to do with the greater issues. They are, so far, only incidental byplays of war. Yet, of course, they may develop into something of utmost importance.

Germany is said to be manufacturing and equipping a Zeppelin airship every three weeks. A correspondent has brought news that an aerial corps at Lake Constance is practicing the dropping of bombs and developing startling precision. When spring comes, and with it weather more dependable for Zeppelin maneuvering, that great raid, threatened by the Germans, counted upon with every faith by the English, may be undertaken.

Then it will be learned, and not until then, whether or not aeroplanes and dirigible balloons shall have a share in deciding the war. These preliminary raids, though spectacular enough, are really of less significance than the night ride of a squad of cavalrymen.

POLYGAMY AFTER THE WAR?

The war has given birth to many new ideas. It has also brought forth many ideas that have been gathering dust in the storehouse of time. Of this kind may be recited the suggestion of General Nelson A. Miles that the great conflict will possibly cause a revival of the practice of polygamy.

So many men will be killed, he says, that population can be restored to its normal levels only if men take two or more wives.

As earnest readers of the Bible have learned, the rule against polygamy is not of scriptural origin. It is forbidden there only for "bishops." The ancient Jews had plural wives and polygamy is even enjoined in certain cases by the Mosaic law But the Christian church early set its face against the practice. Luther and Melanchthon approved of the Landgrave of Hesse taking a second wife "as his personal friends, though not as doctors of theology" and a divine assisted at the marriage. So if polygamy is restored in Christian countries it will not be, as most of us might think, in defiance of biblical direction.

However, almost all of the greater nations of the world have come, through the centuries, to look upon polygamy as highly immoral. The war will revolutionize thought in a thousand ways. But it is doubtful if it will overthrow this inherited conviction. It is too firmly fixed.

THE WHITE HOUSE BABY

Every normal baby is remarkable. It has been so for thousands of years, and will continue to be so. Every new-born babe is wonderful to the mother, to the father, to the grandfather, and even to the great aunts who, oftimes, are the severest baby critics. That there is nothing in the theory that all babies look alike when born can be proved by any mother. She knows, better than she can know anything else, that her baby is not like any other baby. Herein lies one of the beauties as well as one of the blessings of motherhood.

So much for babies in general. As to babies in particular, the little White House boy is of present greatest concern. As the administration baby he is entitled to all the pleasant fuss that can be made over his arrival. The good wishes that go out to him and his splendid young mother may be noted with satisfaction. It does the public good, now and then, to stop and think of new babies. In this particular instance it doesn't matter if Grandfather Wilson overshadows Daddy Sayre. There is glory enough for all.

The dispatches say the new boy is one of the lustiest that ever occupied the White House, that "his cries can be heard throughout the executive mansion." A remarkable infant, not forgetting the executive mansion's wonderful accoustics.

AUTOMOBILES IN WAR

The test of war has been the hardest that the automobile has undergone. And it has held up magnificently. The Germans could not have made that ferocious dash on Paris had it not been for its trains and parks of motor cars. Paris could not have been saved if the army of Paris had not been equipped to race down upon Von Kluck's far flung left wing.

Today every automobile in Germany and France and England, not already in the military service, is subject to government call. Orders to the value of millions and millions of dollars have been placed among the automobile manufacturers of the United States. The army that runs short of machines while its enemy is well equipped is doomed. In the end, the decision may rest upon the supply of cars.

In compiling its resources for any war in the future, a nation must consider how liberally or how poorly it is outfitted in the matter of automobiles. It will be justified in considering the cars as reserves, just as it considers its manhood. A country that has been among the leaders in the development and the use of the automobile, but has been weak in the development of a military establishment, may yet feel in fairly good condition for defense. It is not without preparations for war.

After giving the matter much thought we have reached the conclusion that the reason a woman gets off the car the wrong way is because she is a woman.

Certainly President Wilson expects to run again. Otherwise he never would have expressed a longing for a nickname.

Nine times out of ten a dish of baked beans will come nearer fulfilling expectations than a strawberry shortcake.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in February

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of February our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. When you receive your notice, please read the several propositions carefully; you will find them exceedingly liberal, and we feel confident that you not only will renew promptly, but that you will induce a large number of your friends and neighbors to join with you.

The Toledo Weekly Blade is gaining friends daily and this, the seventy-ninth year of its existence, finds it more popular than at any time during its long and successful career. This is due to the fact that The Blade is a valuable cheer-giving weekly visitor and just the kind of a newspaper to spread the atmosphere of purity in the home. Its policy is always constructive and it stands for our national ideal of better homes and better Americans.

The great popularity of the Blade, together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club and as an appreciation for assistance in helping us to enlarge our list of subscribers we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are, without doubt, the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality" and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A. Rogers Silverware in the new Sherwood design. The pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French Gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice giving choice of several propositions for renewal. Therefore all subscribers whose time expires during February should receive our proposition by February 1st. If not received by February 4th, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore, this offer is made to February subscribers only, and 30 days later the March people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

Sunday School

THE STRONGEST MAN'S WEAKNESS.

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 31 Is "The Birth of Samson."—Judg. 13: 8-16, 24, 25.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A FRANK look at the weakness of the strongest man, Samson, is today's Sunday school lesson.

Back in the unsettled times of Israel, more than a thousand years before the birth of Jesus, before ever the people had a king, and the leadership was with judges, or champions, or heroes, Samson was born.

Like so many other notable characters, he was the child of yearning and prayer and covenant. His parents had been long childless when they received with joy the promise of a son. In a spirit of grateful exaltation, they dedicated the babe to a life apart, and made for him the Nazarite vows, which later were taken for John the Baptist. His head should go unshaven, he should drink no wine and touch naught unclean. "And the child grew, and Jehovah blessed him. And the Spirit of Jehovah began to move him."

There was a great beginning. Inheritance, natural gifts, spiritual endowment—all were the lot of this young Nazirite. The most favored youth of his day was Samson. All the elements of greatness were his. He had been made ready for great service to his time. Thus far his case runs parallel to that of a host of our favored young men of today, richly dowered in body, mind, fortune and home. To them, as to Samson, the nation looks for leadership and deliverance. Some of them, alas, fail in quite the same fashion as he.

The Man Who Missed His Chance.

Every mature person has marveled at the young men and women of promise who have not amounted to anything. Every college has its stories to tell of graduates sent forth with high hopes, who have never met expectations. They are the Samsons, dowered with giant capacities, which they fail to use aright.

All who follow baseball recall the death last year, of a metoric pitcher who could not settle down to his real work. He preferred to be a barroom hero, a "wonder" on a small team, to doing his day's work on the famous nine of which he was for a time a member. Swiftly he slipped down and down, until death ended the tale of what might have been. It was the Samson story over again.

Samson's strength was not only physical. He had qualities of leadership—enterprise, daring, resourcefulness and self-reliance. His pranks reveal this. But these gifts were not used in sober, mature and reasonable fashion for the benefit of his people. Samson preferred a mad personal exploit to a substantial achievement of citizenship. He had not that sense of responsibility which marks the real leader.

Samson and Richard the Lion-Hearted.

Later history developed a brilliant figure singularly akin to Samson. This was King Richard the Lion-Hearted, of England. Both gloried in deeds of danger and derring-do. Neither seemed ever entirely to grow up. A whimsical humor impelled them to wild escapades of adventure, when they should instead have been soberly serving the welfare of their people. Neither was mad, and there were noble traits in both; but they failed to use their gifts aright. Picturesque and heroic figures they were, but no historian can write them down as sucessful.

The presence of enemies never affrighted blithesome Samson. He dwelt amid the Philistines, the powerful invaders from the west who so long oppressed Israel. In his day the enemy's yoke was heavy on the people's neck. It was an hour for a hero, a deliverer; and Samson was sent to be the man. He, however, used for his own sport gifts that were meant for service. Instead or organizing and leading the Jews against the tyrants, he provoked the latter by his wild pranks. Not until his closing hour did Samson soberly serve his nation.

That is the condemnation that must be written over against his name as against the name of every other gifted man who lives for himself alone in a time when his country needs him—he failed to give his best to his time. Probably if Samson were in England today he would be either a professional football player or an aviator; no place in the trenches for him.

The Bible's Practical Joker.

Samson is best known for his practical jokes. He is the buffoon of the Bible. On his way to court a Philistine wife he slew a lion with his bare hands. Later, as he passed by, he saw the carcass filled with honey. At the wedding feast he wagered 30 garments with the guests that they could not guess his riddle:

Out of the eater came forth food,
And out of the strong came forth sweetness.

His bride teased Samson into telling her the answer, which she told to her countrymen, that they might not have to pay the wager. Samson thereby lost the wager and the wife, but he went out and slew 30 Philistines and paid the bet with their raiment.

Later, Samson sought a reconciliation with his heathen wife, only to find that his father-in-law had given her to another. Our immature hero could be stirred to action only by individual wrongs; he had not the imagination to visualize a whole people's suffering. An affront to himself put him into action. He was like the rich woman who thought of the poor's need of coal only when her own fire went out. So this affront led Samson to gather (doubtless with the help of companions) three hundred jackals, which he tied tail to tail. A firebrand was attached to each pair of conjoined tails, and the animals were set loose amid the ripe grain fields of the Philistines—an exploit which led the latter to burn the faithless wife and father-in-law.

Whimsically, this weather-vane fellow thereupon undertook vengeance for the murder of his wife and her father, and slew a host of Philistines. The latter harried Judah in force, and Samson, in their midst by a ruse, slew a thousand of them with the jawbone of an ass. In personal prowess the strong man was not lacking. Later, beseiged at Gaza (the city that is figuring in the day's war dispatches), he carried away the gates of the city on his shoulders, and dropped them on a mountain. A giant's prank, that.

Betrayed by a Woman.

As Samson is a name for physical strength and spiritual folly, so Delilah is history's synonym for a disloyal woman. Samson was infatuated with her, and his enemi bribed her to betray him by learning and disclosing the secret of his strength. He jested with her by misleading answers to her importunities, so that she successively bound him with green withes, with unused ropes, and with a weaver's web, crying each time, "The Philistines are upon thee." Of course Samson was foolish not to perceive what all this meant; but Solomon later observed that the ways of a man with a woman are past finding out.

Teased, reproached, nagged without ceasing, Samson at length divulged his secret; the Nazarite vow, which made him a dedicated man, was the secret of his strength. The cutting of his hair would mean the shearing of his strength. The perfidy of the woman, and the patience of his enemies, had at last conquered Samson. He was in the Philistines' hand, and they blinded him, and bound him with fetters of brass and made him to grind at the mill, like a dumb animal.

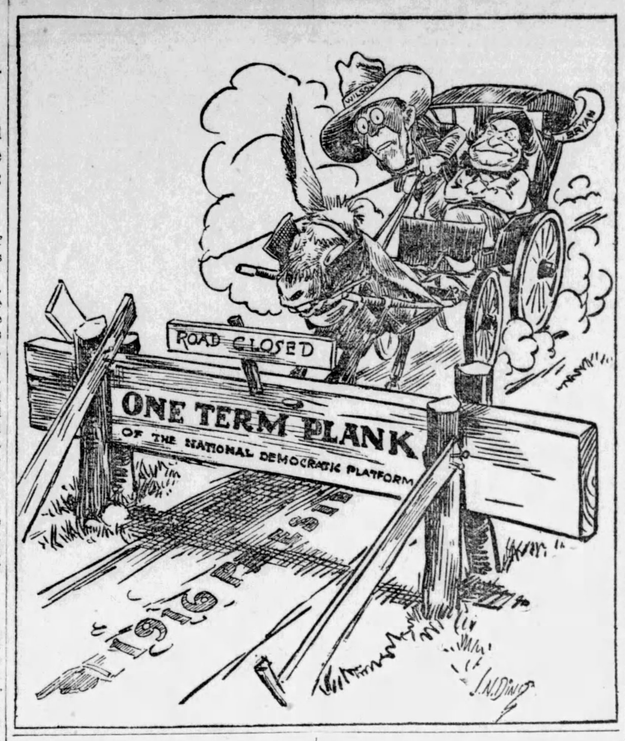
Samson never really saw aright until his eyes were put out. In his blindness he perceived the folly of his youth, and his missed opportunities. A pathetic figure he, the redoubtable and invincible hero now the sport of children and loafers. In those bitter days there grew up in his heart a great purpose to do one serivce for his nation. As he felt his strength return—a fact which he concealed from his captors—a plan shaped itself in his mind.

So when called into the great hall of assembly to make sport for his enemies his hour came. The incident, the climax of Samson's career, is best told in the words of Scripture:

"And Samson called unto Jehovah, and said, O Lord Jehovah, remember me, I pray Thee, and strengthen me, I pray Thee, only this once, O God, that I may be at once avenged of the Philistines for my two eyes. And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars upon which the house rested, and leaned upon them, the one with his right hand, and the other with his left. And Samson said, Let me die with the Philistines. And he bowed himself with all his might; and the house fell upon the lords, and upon all the people that were therein. So the dead that he slew at his death were more than they that he slew in his life."

HOW VERY PROVOKING!

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.



Weird Story of Life Among Cannibals

GEORGE GRANT WASHINGTON, for 15 years "god of the cannibals" in Congo Free State, Africa, was married a few days ago to Mrs. Anna Fischer, of Pittsburg. Washington, a swarthy skinned man of small stature, was born in Bolobo, Congo Free State, the only son of Charles A. and Helena Washington, missionaries, and was kidnaped when three years old by a cannibal tribe known as the "Madguquana." He was carried to a distant village and there set up as a god and worshiped until his rescue.

Washington is now a chemist and for several years was located in western Pennsylvania and in West Virginia. He and his wife have gone to Baltimore, where they will reside.

Washington's Own Story.

"When I was eight years old I was made the god of the tribe," says Washington, "and held that position until I was 18. During that time I was treated with the greatest respect and honor. When I went before them, decorated with feathers and paint, the natives would fall down before me and offer up sacrifices of wild animals, as homage to me. At no time was I left unguarded.

"After being 'god' for 15 years I was rescued by Dr. W. C. Ferguson, a Methodist missionary of Washington, who belonged to the same group of missionaries as my parents, and residing in the same town where I had been kidnaped.

"On the day I was rescued word came into camp, by one of the cannibals, that a group of white people was in the vicinity. We immediately went out to meet them. As we came upon them a woman in the crowd refused to flee, but came toward me, I being the leader of the party. She threw her arms about my neck and at that instant my guards killed her.

Saw His Own Mother Slain.

"That night I was aroused by Dr. Ferguson, who came back to rescue me, having recognized me as the child stolen from Bolobo. After much difficulty we reached Cape Town, South Africa. I was placed in a missionary college, and after five years I mastered the English language.

"Not until I left the missionary college did I learn that I had been kidnaped, or that the woman who had thrown her arms about my neck was my mother, who had recognized her son. Dr. Ferguson then took me to Cairo, Egypt, where I completed my education and later I returned to this country."

WOMAN WHO KNITS AT 95

Has More Than Thousand Pairs of Socks to Her Credit.

Mrs. Mary Susan Wilson, aged 95, of Pickering, Mich., has knitted more than 1,000 pairs of socks. She has made a business of knitting during many years of her life. Born in Washington, where she lived until 1890, she loves to tell the kindness shown to her by President Lincoln, who bought three pairs of socks from her after taking some interest in her work. he inquired the way to a certain street, while walking alone one day in Washington.

During the war which followed this old lady knitted more pairs of socks for the soldiers than any other woman she knows of, a total of 42 pairs, the yarn being supplied by a few ladies.

Ten years ago Mrs. Wilson received by mail a box with a ball of white woolen yarn in it, and on unwinding it a little bag was found inside with $20 in gold in it. The package came from Washington, but to this day she has no idea who sent it, as no name was attached. It was a welcome gift, but has always remained a mystery.

ENEMIES QUIT FIGHT TO SWAP TOBACCO AND SING A FEW SONGS

THE following is sent from the trenches in northern France by a correspondent who volunteered for service with the British army at the beginning of the war:

"Although there was no formal truce declared during the holiday season, the fighters here had several days of quiet, by tacit consent.

"Germans and Englishmen met on the plain field between the lines, shook hands, swapped tobacco, told stories, and were even planning an international football game when the weather turned bad. All day long there was much searching for souvenirs 'to send home,' and hundreds of fragments of shell or broken equipment were picked up in sections of the field where ordinarily it would mean sure death for a soldier to show himself.

"All rifle firing stopped at twilight on Christmas eve. During the evening both sides placed candles and little bonfires as Christmas lights along the top of the trenches. When it was seen that neither side intended to take advantage of the temporary peace, the soldiers began to climb out of their trenches and took up positions in the bright moonlight on the flat ground in front. Back and forth across that 200-yard field they greeted each other with wishes for a Merry Christmas. There was much cheering, speech-making, singing carols, and a little dancing. The Englishmen got out their hymn books, with which most of the soldiers are provided, and sang Lead, Kindly Light, Abide With Me, and While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night. The hymns were interspersed with such favorites as Mandelay and Tipperary.

"Gradually a few of the groups from the two sides drifted closer together. Everybody was unarmed. One of the foremost German groups waved a bottle of wine toward the nearest English groups and invited them to join the party. After a moment or two the Englishmen started over, carrying a Christmas cake and a box of chocolates. The men shook hands all around, and immediately cheers and clapping came from both sides of the field, where English and Germans alike had been anxiously watching the meeting. The group had a smoke and drink together, and very soon large parties of the late enemies were seen chatting together. All the time in the distance could be heard the sound of artillery fighting.

"The Englishmen swapped pipe tobacco for German cigars, and British candies for German chocolate. Later in the evening the Germans sent over to the British trenches a small Christmas tree, with various cheerful messages and little gifts tied on its branches.

"Soldiers unslung their cameras and took snapshots of little groups of men from both sides hobnobbing together. During the morning some of the gayer spirits organized what they called a 'fantastic parade,' led by a German youth who had somehow obtained possession of a high hat and dress suit! Among the paraders were two soldiers mounted on old bicycles without tires.

"The happy scene was rudely interrupted about 1 o'clock in the afternoon by the arrival of a big shell, fired from a battery several miles in the rear, which sent everybody scurrying back to the trenches for a time.

"Later in the afternoon British soldiers helped the enemy bury 10 German soldiers whose bodies were found in a ditch in front of the German trench. They were killed a few days ago in an attempt on the English outpost."

VARIETIES

Canary islands in 1913 imported 2,000 tons of sugar.

There are 70,000 Indian farmers in the United States.

The population of Australia is now estimated at 5,000,000.

Seven thousand women practice medicine in the United States.

There is a Bible written on palm leaves in Gottingen University.

The whale's progress through the water is limited to 10 or 12 miles an hour.

About one-third of the textile goods made in France is the product of female labor.

It is estimated that turbot lay about 14,000,000 eggs in a season and codfish about 9,000,000.

A trap baited with sunflower seeds is one of the most efficacious means of catching rats.

Plaster of paris is so called because it was originally obtained from Montmartre, in Paris.

In France tobacco shop privileges are usually granted to the widows of army and navy officers.

The farms of this country support 20,000,000 farm workers. They feed 100,000,000 Americans.

The oldest known specimens of writing are in the British museum. They are of Chinese origin.

It is asserted that more children are employed in dangerous occupations now than 30 years ago.

Gray horses are the longest lived and cream colored ones the most affected by temperature changes.

The Brazilian lady does not go shopping. She regards it as undignified and sends a servant for samples.

New Zealand breeds between 23,000,000 and 24,000,000 sheep, of which about 25 per cent are annually exported.

Under normal conditions the industries of Germany consume about 1,000,000,000 pounds of cotton a year.

Cats hate water, probably because their fur has nothing oily about it and consequently takes a long time to dry.

According to a Roumanian scientist old age is simply due to a decrease in the amount of water in the human system.

In every test made by Russian cavalrymen, horseshoes of aluminum were found to outlast those of steel and iron.

China has now 23 foreign advisers to the government, of whom Germany has the largest number, five representatives.

Old rails, erected in pairs, are used by a Brazilian railroad for telegraph poles in a region where insects destroy wood rapidly.

Peru is making its own Portland cement. Heretofore it has been dependent on the United States, Belgium and England.

Agriculturists in the Bombay district are advised by the government to raise wheat and other grains instead of cotton.

With English engineers doing the work, the Russian city of Baku will obtain a new water supply from mountains 120 miles distant.

In Lake Baikal, in Asia, the extraordinary depth of more than 5,600 feet has been reached, making this by far the deepest fresh water known.

A hollow wooden ball, six feet in diameter, which is moved by the flow of the sewage, is used to remove obstructions from sewers in Paris.

It was not until the eleventh century that stockings first came into use. Before that time it was customary to swathe the feet with bandages.

Wild pigeons were known to be the most voracious eaters of the animal kingdom in proportion to their size. One consumed 1,000 grains of wheat in a day.

Last season the average wheat yield in western Australia was 12.2 bushels, which was 1.8 bushels more than the average for the ten seasons ending in 1912.

The fish of America, north of the isthmus of Panama, embrace 3 classes, 30 orders, 223 families, 1,113 genera, 335 subgenera, 3,263 species and 133 subspecies.

It is estimated that there are in use in the United States about 100,000 elaborate electric protective systems against crime, about 300,000 smaller systems, and some 2,000,000 minor devices.

The unusual size of some game fish caught in irrigation ditches in Washington led to the belief that they had fattened themselves by eating alfalfa and an investigation proved the theory correct.

California is unusual among the salt producing states in that the great bulk of her salt comes from sea water, being obtained by solar evaporation on San Francisco bay, near Long Beach and near San Diego.

Starlings are not liked in Australia, according to reports from the American consul at Melbourne. Besides being destructive to fruit, they are charged with turning valuable insect eating birds out of their nests.

Those who have tasted that savory dish, Finnan haddie, know little of its origin. Its correct name is Findon haddock, derived from the Scotch village of Findon, lying on the seacoast, some six miles south of Aberdeen.

Some 200,000 gypsies wander about Hungary and are regarded as a dangerous community. So notorious are their thieving propensities that they are not allowed inside the towns, while the villages tolerate them for only two days.

The Church of the Holy Ghost, of Heidelberg, is the only one in the world in which both Protestant and Roman Catholic services are held at the same time. A partition wall in the center separates the two congregations.

Despite the number of suggestions which have been made for the control of the flood waters of the Mississippi river, it is generally agreed that the levee system is the most practical. The levees must be made higher and stronger.

Of all animals, birds are among the largest eaters. This means, of course, in proportion to their weight. The heron, which has an average weight of ony four pounds in spite of its size, has been known to eat three and one-half pounds of fish at one meal.

In the Indian infantry regiments the rank of subadar is equivalent to that of captain, and jemadar to that of lieutenant. Havildar is sergeant, naik corporal, and sepoy private. In cavalry regiments troopers are known as sowars, the sergeant becomes duffadar, and the captain risaldar.

Every Russian soldier engaged against the Austrians or the Germans carries on his person an ikon or sacred picture, which is supposed to guard him against the bullets of the enemy. Every Russian general departing for the front has been presented with an ikon solemnly blessed by a priest or bishop.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

THE WAVE OF COMPASSION

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

THE Launch Outs were having an all-day work meeting for the Belgian relief fund. It was held at the Brisch's, because they have a big sunny upstairs room, where you can sew and make scraps and nobody cares. Two sewing machines hummed merrily at intervals, and the women took turns, cutting out and basting and stitching warm garments for the fatherless children across the ocean.

"There have been 45,000 births in Belgium since the Germans came there," said Alice Brisch, felling the seam in an outing flannel nightgown. "How many of these will die this winter, depends on us in America."

"Every time I put the cream in my coffee or on my cereal I think of those poor, starved mothers. How I wish I could share our food with them," sighed Mrs. Trent.

"I read," said Mrs. Baker, "of an American who stood one morning by the back door of a German cook camp, watching a group of Belgian women grubbing through the trash heap piled up behind the camp. All these women carried babies. 'What are they doing?' the American asked the German sergeant. 'Scraping our condensed milk cans,' was the reply. 'It's the only way to get milk for the babies.' I've seen them run their fingers round a can which looked as bright as a new coin, and hold them into the babies' mouths to suck. My company,' he added, 'has been getting along without milk in its coffee, and giving it to these women. We've received no orders to the contrary—and we're usually mostly family men. But we're an exception, and it doesn't go very far.'

"We ought not to waste anything this winter, just on principle," said Lizzie Brisch. "I hate to see the school children throwing away their half-eaten apples. Every bit of food is precious."

"They say the best the nursing mothers of Belgium can hope for this winter is a quarter ration.," said Rachel Cole, who since her little son arrived, has grown very matronly and rosy. "Think of subsisting on a baker's bun and a bowl of cabbage soup, a day! Yet that is the diet now doled out to young mothers in most Belgian cities. Let's try to count our blessings, and be thankful for our plenteous peace."

"We certainly can't see many good effects of the war," said Mrs. Trent, energetically winding a bobbin; "but there's one at least, it's making us kinder to more people."

"Yes," said Mrs. Mehitable Brown, clicking steadily away on a woolen stocking; "I had to meet that argument at the postoffice yesterday. I met Mrs. S. who never gives anything to anybody if she can help it I told her about our little plan of a gift of clothes and money. She objected, of course. 'Why don't you give to our own poor? Can't you find anybody to help this side of Belgium?'

"That's the kind who never do anything," agreed Mrs. Traxler. "I say there is far less danger of forgetting the American child while remembering the European child than there is of forgetting the American child while forgetting the child in Europe."

"The Christian Herald calls all this splendid giving a "wave of compassion," said Mrs. Brooks, the minister's wife. "Christians are reveling in a widening and delightful vision of Christian service.

"I'll just get the Herald and read you what it says," suggested Mrs. Brisch, and Lizzie ran downstairs to fetch it.

Then Mrs. Brisch read:

"While the older nations are torn by a war so vast and dreadful that no human power can stop it, God's people are carrying on a war against suffering and sickness, hunger and death, a war so far-reaching and inclusive that for the first time in history the world's benevolence would seem to measure up almost to the extent of the need. If the present colossal relief plans now under way are carried forward as energetically as they have been begun, millions of human beings will be benefited. Like heaven-sent argosies of blessing, our relief ships are crossing the seas, prayer-wafted and food-laden. They are making the Stars and Stripes the symbol of world-wide mercy and helpfulness. All neutral nations, to a greater or less extent, are supplementing the work which is now being carried forward so successfully by the United States.

"There are various indications that this flood-tide of generosity may ultimately come to be regarded as a part of the great divine plan in relation to the present war. It could only be by inspiration that a movement so gigantic could have suddenly sprung into existence, demonstrating that though sin may abound in the world, the spirit of the Master lives within the hearts of multitudes of His followers, urging them to those deeds of kindness and benevolence. We see relief organizations springing up on all sides, and all with the same purpose in view. Organized charity has eclipsed itself. The Rockefeller Foundation gives its millions. Hundreds of thousands of dollars pour into the various funds from a variety of sources. So generous are these combined offerings that there would seem to be no limit to the possibilities of this amazing flood of benevolence. Truly, God's people have lifted the sluices and opened the dikes and inundated the blood-red zone of war with the stream of their gifts."

Our Correspondents

It seems like old times to have a line from Juanita, who sends us all her good wishes. We like The Blade better than ever for the stand it took on the liquor question, and hope that Ohio will go dry the next time. We have not seen a man drunk in West Virginia since the state went dry. Hope to hear again from J. D. S., of Montana.—J. N. C., W. Va.

We do not use tobacco in any form, and have yet to see the young lady that appreciates our good habits enough to admire us as she does the fellow with a cigar or pipe or chew of tobacco in his mouth. That is why we are still single, and will remain so unless we should happen to meet G. E. M. of Iowa, and then we would all want her, and there would be another war.

I think our "Young Pioneer" friends, M. H. and his wife, are real brave to leave their friends and go so far away. I wish them success and happiness, and hope the people around them will appreciate their goodness.

A. F. R. of Michigan, when we meet such ladies as our blind friend speaks of, I think we will both change our minds, don't you?—C. H. S., Mich.

I have in my possession a book which belonged to Elias Twigg, who lived near Tiffin, O. He had a daughter, Frances Twigg, who is married, but I don't know her name. I would like her to have the book. Twigg has been dead many years. I knew him when I was a boy. He and one of my uncles (John Kaylor) married sisters.—W. J. Kaylor, Spring Gap, W. Va.

I love the Page and its many members. We have long been readers of The Blade, and will never be without it.—Mrs. W. O. T., Montana.

H. E. T., Kansas, says: "We have the wild coyotes out here all right, and they howl, too."

Florida Old-Timer is back to tell you that he has just built a house and moved into it. He wants you to know of a wonderful man in his neighborhood, blind, but able to do carpenter work, to tune pianos, repair clocks, and preach the Gospel.

To call their dad's name "father" is against the Bible. Just let them turn to the 23rd chapter of St. Matthew and read the 9th verse and see what it says about father and who we are commanded to call father. I'll admit we should try to train children in the right way, to be polite, nice and courteous, but, most of all, to do the will of God. I have one baby boy just two years and four months old.—Just Mae.

Talking about ideals makes me laugh. If a woman is honest in word and action, is just an ordinary good-principled woman, she is quite good enough for you men. Of course, her aspirations should be high, so should yours. Perhaps if you could see yourselves as you are, your ideals would not be so hard to find. If all of us only could do so. An ideal—no, I am not; far from it. But do try to be trustworthy. We really only know one's true worth by our daily living with them. And then sometimes we do not realize it until they are gone. I don't think it is honest with God for either to censure the other too much. He created both. Do you suppose it is because woman was made from the rib of man? Rather poor material, it does seem!—Midget.

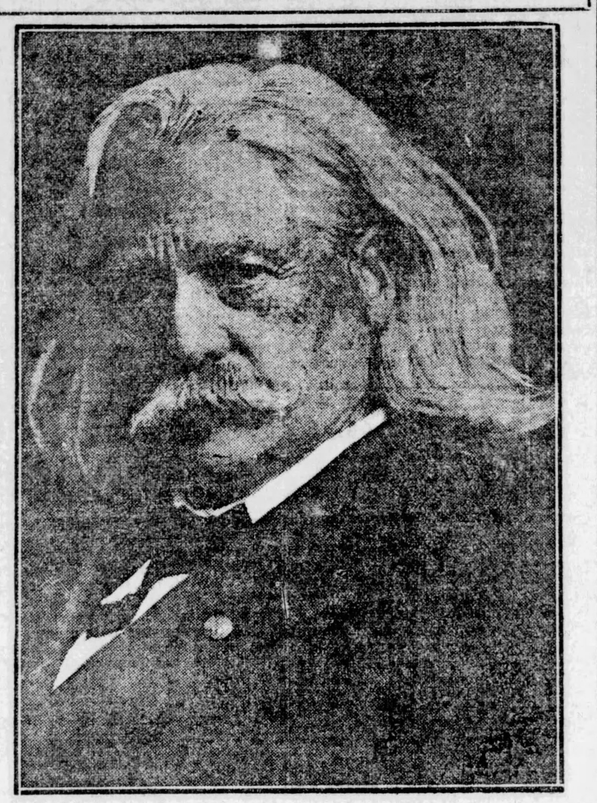
I do not agree with J. C. C. of Kentucky. I think that the girls should be given the same advantages that the boys have, not only on the farm, but in all walks of life. What would this old world be if it wasn't for the girls that were in it? It is only what we make it, after all. We boys do not seem to appreciate what the girls do for us. I for one think that the girls deserve as much praise for what they do as the boys.—O. M. B., W. Va.

Why not see who can tell the most about the country they live in? I think that is the most interesting topic that can be brought up. Little Sister from Michigan, you certainly wrote a fine letter. I would like to come out and go riding with you some time. Bachelor from Tenn., at this writing I am sitting by my front window, gazing out at the snowdrifts piled 10 feet high in the Hollows, and wishing that I was down in the sunny south where you are, and giving you a good sound piece of matrimonial instruction. —Happy Jack, Pa.

In the last issue of The Blade, M. H. of Indiana asked why the closing stanza of "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" is sometimes omitted. The authoress — I think it was Mabel Thorpe—first published the poem without this closing stanza. The poem was very popular, and a man tried to claim the authorship. To settle the dispute, Miss Thorpe challenged the man to add to the poem as first published a final stanza written in the same meter. The man was unable to do so, and Miss Thorpe added the stanza, which is sometimes omitted.—H. L. W.

The saddle that belonged to Jessie James brought a happy Christmas to the wife and dear little children of a Weatherfield convict. The reward was unexpectedly paid to this poor woman. The saddle, or the user of it, has brought much sorrow by them being alone and in need. It brought much happiness to this poor family. I want to be one among The Blade Bird Club, as I see the poor little birds need protection. There are not as many birds as we need.—R. E. W., W. Va.

COL. JOHN A. JOYCE, POET, DIES IN SEVENTY-THIRD YEAR



COLONEL JOHN A. JOYCE died Monday, January 18, at Washington, D. C. He was known throughout the country for his poems and other writings, and at the capital was loved for his wit in conversation and jovial personality. He had made his home in Washington for half a century.

The best known of his verses, called "Love and Laughter," is known throughout the English-speaking world by its first lines:

"Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone."

Controversy Over Authorship.

This poem was the subject of a controversy between Colonel Joyce and Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who claimed its authorship. Colonel Joyce sent the poetess the address of his publishers and invited litigation to decide the question of priority, but the matter was not carried to that point.

Temperamental and erratic, it was not a surprise to those who knew Colonel Joyce when some six months ago he had his tomb, with a bust of himself, set up in Oak Hill cemetery, where he is to be interred. On the pedestal is inscribed:

JOHN A. JOYCE,
Poet, Soldier, Philosopher.
Born July 4, 1842. Died ——

"Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep and you weep alone."
—Joyce.

Reared in Kentucky.

Colonel Joyce was born in Shraugh, Ireland, July 4, 1842. He came to America at an early age and was reared in Kentucky, where he was trained for the priesthood. At the outbreak of the civil war he was the only member of his family to fight with the northern forces, all of his male relatives joining the army of the confederacy. He joined the Twenty-fourth Kentucky infantry, and rose during the war to the rank of first lieutenant, serving as adjutant. He was discharged in 1864 on account of wounds received in battle. After the war he went to Washington, where he was offered a commission in the regular army. This he declined. Later he entered the internal revenue service and was stationed at St. Louis. After a number of years he removed to Washington, where he had since made his home. During the past two years Colonel Joyce had been employed in the treasury department, and was still on the rolls at the time of his death.

His Last Poem.

With prophetic vision of his approaching death, Colonel Joyce wrote, within the last few days, at Providence hospital, his last poem, "Oak Hill." Its title is the name of the cemetery in which he will be buried. The poem follows:

OAK HILL.

"Let me rest where sunrise lingers
'Neath the waving willow shade,
Where the morn with dewy fingers
Sprinkles diamonds o'er the glade.

"Let me rest with violets blooming
In the springtime of the year,
Where forget-me-nots are shining
By the oaks that murmur near.

"Where the brilliant birds are singing
O'er the flowers above my tomb
And the matin bells are ringing
Mortals to celestial bloom.

"Let me rest where human voices
Sound around my shaft and bust,
Saying that I loved my fellows,
Ever full of faith and trust."

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Oh, how many hearts are breaking,
Oh, how many hearts are aching
For a loving touch and token,
For the word you might have spoken!
Say not in the time of sorrow,
"I will soothe their grief tomorrow."
Prove your friendship, lest they doubt it;
Go at once; be quick about it.
—Josephine Pollard.

Cheer-Up Row

Mrs. Maria Potter, 81 in February, Mason, Mich., is deaf, and therefore a "shut-out" from many pleasurable things. But she has time and inclination to think of others, and she has sent us a very enjoyable personal letter. Mrs. Potter remembers seeing the Indian chief, Okemos, a great many times. We should like to hear some of your thrilling old-time reminiscences. —M. H.

A grandma who needs cheer-up cards is Mrs. A. J. Hansel, Oxford, O., R. 3.—L. B. Kay.

POETS' CORNER

INDEPENDENCE BELL

(Author Unknown.)

There was a tumult in the city,
In the quaint old Quaker town,
And the streets were rife with people,
Pacing restless up and down.
People gathering at the corners,
Where they whispered each to each,
And the sweat stood on their temples
With the earnestness of speech.

As the bleak Atlantic currents
Lash the wild Newfoundland shore,
So they beat against the state house,
So they surged against the door;
And the mingling of their voices
Made a harmony profound,
Till the quiet street of Chestnut
Was all turbulent with sound.

"Will they do it?" "Dare they do it?"
"Who is speaking?" "What's the News?"
"What of Adams?" "What of Sherman?"
"Oh, God grant they won't refuse?"
"Make some way there!" "Let me nearer!"
"I am stifling!" "Stifle, then!"
"When a nation's life's at hazard,
We've no time to think of men!"

So they beat against the portal,
Man and woman, maid and child;
And the July sun in heaven
On the scene looked down and smiled.
The same that saw the Spartan
Shed his patriot blood in vain,
Now beheld the soul in freedom,
All unconquered, rise again.

See! See! The dense crowd quivers
Through all its lengthy line,
As the boy, beside the portal,
Looks forth to give the sign.
With his little hands uplifted,
Breezes dallying with his hair,
Hark! With deep, clear intonation
Breaks his young voice on the air.

Hushed the people's swelling murmur,
List the boy's exultant cry!
"Ring!" he shouts, "ring, grandpa,
Ring! Oh, ring for liberty!"
Quickly at the given signal
The old bellman lifts his hand,
Forth he sends the good news, making
Iron music through the land.

How they shouted! What rejoicing!
How the old bell shook the air,
Till the clang of freedom ruffled
The calmly gliding Delaware.
How the bonfires and the torches
Lighted up the night's repose,
And from the flames, like fabled
Phoenix,
Our glorious liberty arose.

That old State House bell silent,
Hushed is now its clamorous tongue;
But the spirit it awakened
Still is living—ever young.
When we greet the smiling sunlight
On the Fourth of each July,
We will ne'er forget the bellman
Who, betwixt the earth and sky,
Rung out loudly, "Independence,"
Which, please God, shall never die.

GIVE THE FLOWERS NOW

Leigh M. Hodges.

Closed eyes can't see the white roses,
Closed hands can't hold them, you know,
Breath that is still cannot gather
The odors that sweet from them blow.
Death, with a peace beyond dreaming,
Its children of earth does endow;
Life is the time we can help them,
So give the flowers now.

Here are the struggles and striving,
Here are the care and the tears;
Now is the time to be soothing
The furrows and furrows and fears.
What, to closed ears, are kind sayings?
What, to hushed heart, is deep vow?
Naught can avail after parting,
So give the flowers now.

Just a kind word or a greeting,
Just a warm grasp or a smile.
These are the flowers that will lighten
The burdens of many a mile.
After the journey is over,
What is the use of them, how
Can they carry, who must be carried?
carried?
Oh, give them the flowers now

Blooms from the happy heart's garden,
Plucked in the spirit of love;
Blooms that are earthly reflections
Of flowers that blossom above.
Words cannot tell what a measure
Of blessings such gifts will allow
To dwell in the lives of the many,
So give the flowers now.

A NEW YEAR'S WISH

(Selected and contributed for "our family" by an old subscriber, Permelia Collins, Indiana.)

Now, God with thee through the year!
What can I wish thee more than this?
Who, like thy God, can send thee bliss?
Or make thee happy everywhere?

I ask not riches from his hand,
To lift thy head above the crowd;
He loves not sordid souls and proud,
And thou mightst find it hard to stand.

God grant thee first a noble life
A heart to love the true, the wise;
A soul on wings of faith to rise,
And soar above the sordid strife.

Here lies thy bliss, and only here,
In simple confidence in God;
He marks thy steps along the road,
And he, in darkest hours, is near.

The world wants men of noble cast,
Heaven make thee great in holy deeds;
Wherever his loving spirit leads,
Go, labor nobly to the last.

Go forth, and take God for thy friend,
Forth in his name to dare and do;
Go, serve him with the faithful few,
And he will love thee to the end.

IMPATIENCE

Berton Braley.

"Wait?" do you say. But my arms fairly ache for you,
Och, but the waiting is drear" and long!
Sweet, the old heart of me's ready to break for you;
Sure, and the wish for you's growing more strong!
Faith, I get mad for the sound and the sight of you.
Ay, and the touch of your head on my breast,
And the feel of your hand and the kisses so light of you.
"Wait!" do you say? And "it's all for the best."

"Wait!" do you say? But I'm burning with fire for you,
Crying aloud for you night time and day;
And my body and soul are a thrill with desire for you,
Wasting me swiftly and surely away.
"Wait!" do you say? Is the heart of you numb to me?
Where is your pity, love—vanished and flown?
Och, but I love you; oh, come to me, come to me!
"Wait!" do you say? But I'm wanting my own!

POEMS WANTED

The Curse of an Aching Heart.

To J. Hoppe, Shelbyville, Ill.:

The summer girl, in beauty bright,
No longer climbs the mountain's height,
Her russet shoes are thrown away,
To be used some other day.

Kentucky Belle, The Dying Nun—to Anna Shaw, Lisbon, Ohio.

The Old Missourian and His Harp.

When You and I Were Young, Maggie.

Shells from the Seashore.

Danube River.

The Rolling Stone.

Mr. Brown Has His Hair Cut—to Willard Couch, La Grande, Ore.

The Barber Ghost.

Life's Railway to Heaven and the Hell-bound Train—to Mrs. Osra Lee, Atmore, Ala.

Charming Young Widow—to L. C. Price, Allegany, N. Y.

Young Charlotte, The Dying Californian; On a Dark and Stormy Night While the Train Rattled Onwards—to W. J. May, Jacobsburg, Ohio.

"I have scared you in the city, I have scalped you on the plains"—to H. E. Tripp, Waneeney, Kans.

Mary of the Wild Moor.

James Bird.

Columbia, Gem of the Ocean.

My Mother's Hands.

A DOLLAR DOWN AND A DOLLAR A WEEK

"A dollar down and a dollar a week,"
Shrilly the advertisements shriek;
Thus you may purchase what you please—
Furniture, bonnets or groceries;
And all that your war-worn purse need leak
Is a dollar down and a dollar a week.

In this way manage the dentist's bill,
Square up the doctor's time and skill;
Settle with Bridget thus (Oh, if we could);
Lay in the annual coal and wood,
All by this frenzied financial freak,
Of a dollar down and a dollar a week.

Pondering over this strenuous text,
We wonder what in the world comes next;
And we think that the vital thing to know
Is, if many bridegrooms and brides will go
To keeping house on the narrow squeak
Of a dollar down and a dollar a week.

THE SIGN BOARD

I will paint you a sign, rumseller,
And hang it above your door;
A truer and better signboard,
Than ever you had before.
I will paint with the skill of a master,
And many will pause to see
This wonderful piece of painting,
So like the reality.

I will paint yourself, rumseller,
As you wait for that fair, young boy;
Just in the morn of manhood,
A mother's pride and joy.
He has no thought of stopping,
But you greet him with a smile,
And you seem so blithe and friendly,
That he pauses to chat awhile.

I will paint you another, rumseller,
I will paint you as you stand,
With a foaming glass of liquor,
Outstretched in either hand.
He wavers, but you urge him,
Drink! Pledge me just this one;
And he lifts the glass and drains it,
And the hellish work is done.

And next I will paint you a drunkard,
Only a year has flown,
But into this loathsome creature,
The fair young boy has grown.
The work was quick and rapid,
I will paint him as he lies,
In a torpid, drunken slumber,
Under the wintry skies.

I will paint the face of the mother,
As she kneels at her darling's side;
Her beautiful boy that was dearer,
Than all the world besides.
I will paint the shape of a coffin,
Labeled with one word, "Lost!"
I will paint all this, rumseller,
I will paint it free of cost.

The sin and the shame and the sorrow,
The crime and want and woe
That are born there in your workshop,
No hand can paint, you know.
But I'll paint you a sign, rumseller,
And many shall pause to view
This wonderful, swinging signboard,
So terribly, terribly true.

THE MUSICIAN'S HARP

Years have gone and passed away,
Golden locks have turned to gray;
Golden ringlets, once so fair,
Time has changed to silver hair
Yes, I've neared the river side,
Soon I'll launch upon its tide;
Soon my boat with noiseless oar,
Safe shall pass to yon bright shore.

Chorus.

Bring my harp to me again,
Let me hear a gentle strain,
Let me hear its chords once more,
Ere I pass to yon bright shore.

Oh, those chords with magic power,
Take me back to childhood's hour;
To the cot beside the sea,
When I knelt at mother's knee.
Now that mother she is gone,
Calm she sleeps beneath the stone
While I wander here alone,
Sighing for a brighter home.

Soon I'll be among the blest,
Where the weary are at rest;
Soon I'll tread the golden shore,
Singing praises evermore.
Now my boat is on the stream,
I can see it's waters gleam;
Soon I'll be where angels roam,
Dear old harp, I'm going home.

MABEL CLAIRE

Along the green lanes in the May time,
I gathered violets blue;
Echoing with the birds's song,
And fresh with the morning dew.
I gathered them for sweet Mabel,
Beautiful Mabel Clare;
To clasp in her dainty fingers,
And braid in her shining hair.

Again, when the summer was fairest,
For the love of her brown, brown eyes
I gathered royal flowers,
As fair as the sunset skies.
I gathered them for sweet Mabel,
Beautiful Mabel Clare;
To clasp in her dainty fingers,
And braid in her shining hair.

And now comes the dreary November,
To make me to mourn and weep;
For folding her dainty fingers,
Mabel has gone to sleep.
Closing her brown eyes gently,
Beautiful Mabel Clare;
We no more shall gather roses,
To braid in her shining hair.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

ANOTHER BUNCH OF 7'S

After my wife died and my children were gone, the time was fully come for me to bid adieu to my home state, where I had lived for fifty years and more. It was on the morning of October 7, 1907. Now I am on my way to the webfoot state—Oregon—my destination is Oregon City, Ore., 12 miles south of Portland. Having a few stops to make en route caused me to take 7 different trains, also 7 days. Here I am at last with my only sister, whom I had not seen for several years. My sister has but one child, a girl, and she has six girls and one boy, 7 in all. Here I made my home for nearly four years. Then decided to see the land of old tin cans and empty whiskey bottles (there are a few full ones), better known as the land of sunshine and flowers—Florida. There's a-plenty of hot sunshine, as the summers are long, and hot, too. And as to flowers, there's no very great variety, nor are they in abundance. On bidding goodbye to my sister and friends in Oregon, it came just right to take the 7 o'clock car for Portland, and this was on the morning of July 7, 1911. Here I took the steamer for San Francisco, Cal. This trip required two days and two nights. On arriving at 'Frisco, I took a train north to Chico, Cal., to visit relatives. The train was due at Chico at just 7 o'clock p. m., and arrived right on time. Here a stop of ten days. My next stop off was at El Paso, Tex. The train was due to arrive at just 7 p. m. and was on time. Leaving El Paso, I arrived at New Orleans at 7 a. m., and on time. Here I make a stop of five days. From here I take a steamer to Tampa, Fla. This trip was made in a little over two days and nights. Now I am near my journey's end—33 miles by rail lands me at Zephyr Hills, Pasco county, Florida. From the starting point, Oregon, till I landed at Zephyr Hills (formerly known as Abbott) required a ride on seven different trains. By previous arrangement I have a tent waiting for me at this place, and at the first opportunity the tent was pitched and this was on August 7. And now let me say in conclusion that these incidents are but a few of the many times where the number 7 pops up in connection with my affairs. And, again, neither have I figured in any way to have this 7 associated with any of these events. It just happened that way. Now I will step down and out and give someone else a whack at No. 7. Come on now some of you readers of the M. G. R. page.—From an old subscriber, J. K. A., Florida.

ADDIE'S GREETING

It took that good letter from dear "Indiana Wabash" to get me at it. I always read the Peace Page (used to be the Household Page when I first wrote to it), and so many things stir my interest in the subjects discussed, but I never took time to write on them, for there are so many new M. G. R.'s that should have the use of the space, and we old relics of bygone days sit by and be entertained. But once more I want to let the dear old friends of the M. G. R. know that "Scarlet Wing" and "Addie" are still in the land of the living. So many of you whom I used to personally correspond with, and let the correspondence drop just from lack of time to attend to all of them, are still fresh in my mind as dear freinds, and I wish to apologize to "Indiana Wabash," "Buckeye School Ma'am," "E. M. T. Head," and "Olive Branch," and Illinois and Susie and Mary, and others, for my negligence. I lost the addresses, or was afraid they had moved to some other city or state, so waited for some of them to write to The Blade as "Indiana Wabash" has done. I am still at the same old home in Northeastern county of Oregon.

When we joined the M. G. R. we were about 19 years younger than we are now, or nearer 20, and these 20 years have made many changes. Some of our number no doubt have children now nearly as old as they were when they joined. "New England Girl" must be one of them, as she was one of the first mothers. We are not too old to enjoy The Blade. My father sends in my subscription each year, and we all enjoy it. I have been to The Blade building; also personally met our "Miss Prudence" of former days. I have her photo, too. Have any of the others? Well, you who know me of old know I can't write a short letter. But as I want some of the old friends to see this, I will not attempt to express myself on any of the many good subjects under discussion. Now come again and let's form a ring around Rosy, and see who all can answer the roll call.—Addie.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, put pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines — the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and want the man to wood it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwomen's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker 1499 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Household Hints

If any of the mothers know how to make English bologna, I would be very thankful for the recipe.—F. P., Ill.

I think this is the remedy for bronchitis that J. M. B. wants. It was published for Jane last year. Put black cherry bark in a granite pan and cover with cold water. Steep until the tea is very strong. Strain and add granulated sugar to make a good syrup when nearly cold; make it quite strong with peppermint.—A Blade Reader.

Will you please tell me what are the right colors for the Irish chain quilt pattern?—Mrs. G. G., Oregon.

Will someone tell me how to crochet the wheels that are used to border scrim curtains? Also, what kind of stitches are used, treble or chain, and what kind of thread and number in making the wheels.—Mrs. S. D., N. Y.

ADDRESSES WANTED

B. F. B., Pennsylvania.
I. D. S., Roy, Montana.
Miss B., Idaho.
Rufus Abbott.
W. C., Montana.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE CITADEL

It is a queer thing in human nature that young men will shoot to kill to avenge the honor of their own sisters, but they have no respect for the honor of other boys' sisters.

Girls, your greatest protection is the armor of modesty that you rear about yourselves. Indiscriminate kissing is the first step on the downward path for any girl, and young men with eyes of hawks are ever watching the slightest lapse on a girl's part; the slightest rent in the armor of her modesty, to rush in and overthrow the citadel of her virtue. If young men were content to stop at kissing there would not be so much danger in it, but the fellow who has the freedom of a girl's lips, in 99 times out of 100, is not going to stop there.

If all the girls will refrain from indiscriminate kissing, and keep the armor of their self-respect unbroken and untarnished, it will help to stop the white slave traffic.

Mothers should enlighten their daughters, and other motherless girls. For go many girls are brought to disgrace through ignorance and careless neglect of mothers.

They should tell them of the snares and pitfalls in a girl's life, before it is too late.

I am a girl nearly 16 years old, and have been enlightened, and feel it my duty to write and warn girls, and mothers also.—Violet, Tenn.

A RANCH LETTER

I have grown old in the saddle; have ridden for 30 years; have been a foreman on a large ranch for 18 years. We run cattle, horses and sheep and have 7,000 cattle, all pure bred Polled Angus; 385 horses, all draft stock and 10,000 sheep. Horses and cattle all run in large pastures, watered by wind mills and large cement reservoirs. The water in them is piped out to drinking tanks. The sheep at this time of year are kept in sheds at the ranch and in coralls. They are fed hay and ensilage, but in spring the sheep herders will take the sheep wagons. (Did any of you ever see a sheep wagon? Well, they have a bed in one end, a cook stove in the other, a table on hangers on the wall, a cupboard and a place to keep supplies along each wall, and a place to feed his horse in the back of wagon.) Well, he will take his dog, his horse, rifle, good supply of grub and away to the hills with 2,000 sheep to camp near a windmill. Then when his sheep get the grass eaten down around that mill, the camp mover will come with a team and pull his camp to another mill.—J. E. McC. Abbott, Nebr.

A LOYAL FRIEND

In appreciation of the inquiry for old-timers by Indiana Wabash, I shall put into practice a longdeferred intention of mine, though as procrastination brings its reward I cannot expect other than a stranger's welcome. However, I feel some of the emotions one experiences in the contemplation of a visit to the "old home place" after years of absence, for, after all, taime does not make the difference except in the matter of externals, and the spirit of good will, congeniality and high purpose pervades all as of old. Still memory clamors for a sight of "the old familiar faces." Shall mere memory suffice? As I am a chief offender I can have no word of censure or reproach for the long-absent ones, only a persuasive "come back again." Olive Branch, where art thou? Corralyn, can you send us a word? Hoosier Puer Poeta, may we expect something from you? New England Girl, we are calling for you. But so many of the older members, and the new ones whose letters we have admired come crowding to mind that a personal word to each is impossible. Will those mentioned by Indiana Wabash respond? Mother's Crutch has quite fallen out of the ranks, I believe, though as we have been friends for some years I hear from her now and then. Seems that we need one of those stirring reunions of the old days.

There seems to be quite a bunch of Tarheels in the column nowadays, and as I am also a Tarheel I may perchance find an acquaintance; at any rate I think I am residing not far distant from some of you. E. P. of Mich, the clipping in defense of the noble word "father," brought by you, will be appreciated by many, I am sure. No other word than "father" and "mother" can so beautifully express the love, appreciation and veneration that we should feel in a right relationship toward our parents. The views of some of our teacher friends regarding their profession are, I think, commendable indeed. With such conviction of duty and personal obligations, they are bound to produce results befitting the nature and importance of their work.

Being aware that the Peace Page has for sometime been the scene of many a "wordy battle,"—paradoxical remark—I have been around carefully lest I should bump into an argument, and thereby upset the purpose of my visit on this occasion, by getting routed myself, so perhaps I would better leave with you now the kindest and happiest wishes for the new year and run along home—I may be back before long. — Mother's Stay, N. C.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Thank-You Expressions.

We have had some good Christmas "thank-you" letters, and it is cheering to know that our plan has brought happiness. We lack space to print these letters, but are glad to receive and read them here, as they denote the cordial feeling for our Santa Claus Exchange.—M. H.

New York Boost.

I'll bet a "shoe string" West Virginia can't beat old New York in scenery or products, either. We have good crops this year, in this part of the country. Fruit and vegetables have been very plentiful. I think as many other readers do, that the girls should have a fair chance on the farm. I would like to hear from some of the Peace Page friends. I have been sick for three months, but I haven't lost my courage yet. I wonder if the people who have good health know what a blessing it is. I don't believe they do.

The letters have been unusually good lately. I believe it is because the bachelors are writing, though some are unreasonable.—Esther Slater, Hammondsport, N. Y.

From Illinois.

I live in the dear old state of Illinois, of which I am very proud to say. I have always lived in town till about a year ago. We now live on an 80-acre farm which is in a deep valley, so it is called Valley Farm. This ground raises the best corn of any land around here. I do not care much for the farm, but still I have very good times here that I could not have if I lived in town. We have large fishing and swimming ponds. In winter I go skating and coasting, but my greatest pleasure of all is horeback riding and music.—Francis Pilkingson, Cuba, Ill.

SHORT AND SWEET

Walter Ater, 15 May 24, Greenfield, O., loves farm work as well as huntting and fishing.

Shep and Spot, a black and white dog, and a calf are the pets of Freda Pauline Wright, 13, Pennsville, O. Hunting and reading are her hobbies.

G. A. Rhodes, 13, Buckhannon, W. Va., is the same age as Nellie Risley, and would like to hear from her.

Minnie Hendershot, 18, Hundred, W. Va., is a busy, happy girl, who helps at home and outside to assist her father who is losing his sight. Minnie's birthday is Jan. 30.

Mona Phillips, 15 June 21, and her sister, Eva, 16, love horseback riding and school. Eva asks to join our bird club, and she is very welcome.

Elsie D. Hill, 11 Feb. 16, Lincoln, Vt., has a sister Frances who will be 15 June 19. Cards, please.

Jennings Kennedy, 19, Rivesville, W. Va., invites you all to come to W. Va., to sleighride.

Carrie S. Janes, Dreyfus, Ky., is between 13 and 18, and the one who guesses nearest gets a card. Carrie is a bird club girl.

Ruth Gordon, 11 Jan. 17, Osceola, Iowa, and her cousin Etta, two days older, live in the same town. Ruth's father is a S. S. missionary, and Ruth likes to help arrange the bundles for the poor and to help deliver them.

Buckeye Maid must send her real name next time, so that we can have it for the bird club. She says that one of Ohio's best boasts is the fact that the Blade is published there.

Pearl Plantts, 18 Jan. 18, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va. Cards, please.

Kate Vaught, 16 June 26, Somerset, Ky., asks for the song, William Hall.

Vere W. Cottrell, 16 Nov. 19, North Star, O., loves to read.

Arbutus Hoover, 14, Lost Creek, W. Va., is the daughter of a Cuban war veteran. Arbutus loves to sew, and to help her mother.

Rambling Boy, we have enrolled you in the bird club. Write again and give your name.

Page L. Drewer, Farwell, Mich., lives in Clare county, away up in northern Mich., near the great cedar swamp. Let us hear from you again.

Mary Alice Rowe, Swope, Va., had a lovely, snowy Christmas day, and enjoyed a sleighride. She would like to hear from Hattie R. of W. Va., Mildred of O., and from Mrs. E. B. of Colorado.

Willie Heath, 11 Dec. 1, Clade Springs, Va. Cards, please.

Ella G. Anderson, 11, Cadiz, O., lives with her grandmother, as her mother is dead. Ella loves the birds, and has for pets some chickens and some little black pigs.

Phillip Sperry, 24 Dec. 5, Palermo, W. Va., likes all kinds of music. He, with his three brothers, live happily together on the farm.

Versie Harris, 11, Fyffe, Ala., has just one grandma, who lives with them. Versie helps with the housework and even does it all when her mother is away.

WOMAN IN BAD CONDITION

Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Montpelier, Vt. — "We have great faith in your remedies. I was very irregular and was tired and sleepy all the time, would have cold chills, and my hands and feet would bloat. My stomach bothered me, I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good and I now feel fine. I am regular, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your remedies have done for me." — Mrs. MARY GAUTHIER, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.

An Honest Dependable Medicine

It must be admitted by every fair-minded, intelligent person, that a medicine could not live and grow in popularity for nearly forty years, and to-day hold a record for thousands upon thousands of actual cures, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, without possessing great virtue and actual worth. Such medicines must be looked upon and termed both standard and dependable by every thinking person.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

NATIONAL GUARDS

Please give the number of men and officers in the National Guards of all the states.—C. L. S., Montano, W. Va.

The total number of commissioned officers and enlisted men in the organized militia of the different states is as follows: Alabama, 2,678; Arizona, 538; Arkansas, 1,492; California, 3,614; Colorado, 1,450; Connecticut, 2,658; Delaware, 469; Florida, 1,285; Georgia, 2,946; Idaho, 760; Illinois, 5,967; Iowa, 2,880; Kansas, 1,735; Kentucky, 2,162; Louisiana, 1,070; Maine, 1,466; Maryland, 2,024; Massachusetts, 5,984; Michigan, 2,717; Minnesota, 2,824; Mississippi, 1,460; Missouri, 3,502; Montana, 795; Nebraska, 1,100; Nevada, unorganized; New Hampshire, 1,248; New Jersey, 4,247; New Mexico, 623; New York, 16,528; North Carolina, 2,658; North Dakota, 696; Ohio, 6,400; Oklahoma, 1,043; Oregon, 1,472; Pennsylvania, 10,470; Rhode Island, 1,361; South Carolina, 2,067; South Dakota, 702; Tennessee, 1,883; Texas, 2,777; Utah, 464; Vermont, 858, Virginia, 2,650; Washington, 1,212; West Virginia, 1,451; Wisconsin, 2,982; Wyoming, 620.

BOHEMIA

Kindly tell something about the country known as Bohemia.—E. G. K., Bellwood, Nebraska.

Bohemia is a province of Austria with the title of kingdom, bounded on the southwest by Bavaria, on the northwest by the kingdom of Saxony, on the northeast by the Prussian province of Silesia, and on the southeast by Moravia and the archduchy of Austria. It contains 20,051 square miles and in 1910 had 6,769,548 inhabitants, of whom the greater number are Czechs. Bohemia is surrounded on all sides by mountains, possesses large forests and many small lakes or ponds. Its plains are remarkably fertile. All sorts of grains, flax, hops, and fruits are exported. The raising of sheep, horses, swine and poultry is carried on to considerable extent. The mines yield copper, silver, lead, tin, garnets and other precious stones, iron, cobalt, arsenic, uranium, tungsten, antimony, vitriol, alum, calamine, plumbago, and coal. The manufactories are important and varied, the principal being linen, cotton goods, woolens, glass and paper. The chief towns are Prague, Pilsen and Budweis. A large majority of the inhabitants belong to the Roman Catholic Church, but other churches are tolerated. Bohemia is named from the Boii, a Celtic people, who settled there before the Christian era and were expelled in the time of Augustus. It was conquered by the Czechs, a Slavic race, who first established themselves in Bohemia in the second half of the sixth century, and in 630 A. D. made themselves independent. For several centuries the family of the Przemyslides ruled with varying success until 1310, when the kings of the house of Luxemburg ascended the throne and ruled until 1437. John Huss effected a religious reformation in 1400-14 and was burned by the Catholics. The result was the war of the Hussites. In 1526 Bohemia was annexed to the dominions of Ferdinand I. of Austria. Since then the most prominent feature in the history of Bohemia has been the constant struggle for ascendancy between the Slavonic Czechs and the Germans.

UNIVERSITY OF EGYPT

Please give some information concerning the old University of Egypt. —S. C. L., Bangor, Me.

The chief seat of Koranic education in Egypt is the famous University of El Azhar, founded by Saladin about 1170 and still employing the same methods of instruction that were originally in use. The faculty numbers about 350 moulahs or priests, many having wide reputation for scholarship; the students, some 10,000 or 12,000, are from India, Turkey, Syria, Afghanistan and other Mohammedan countries. There is no regular university organization, nor arrangements for endowing departments or founding of chairs. Anyone who can collect a class is allowed to lecture. Frequently the professors practice law, hold clerkships or are connected with mosques in Cairo. There is no charge for instruction. Three-fourths of the students study theology, although geography, philosophy and astronomy are also taught.

THE MENNONITES

Please give a short history of the Mennonites. — J. W. A., Gladwin, Mich.

The Mennonites derive their name from Simon Menno, the founder of the sect, who lived early in the sixteenth century. He separated them from the other bodies of Protestants in Holland and Germany, and gave them a system of church order. Their peculiar beliefs consisted in condemning all war as sinful, also oaths and law suits, and in looking for the personal reign of Christ in the millennium. All immoral practices were condemned by them, and their own conduct has been exemplary, prudent and devout. Historians rank them as among the best Christians of the church, and the best citizens any state ever had. Toward the end of the sixteenth century William, Prince of Orange, granted the Mennonites a settlement in the United Provinces. Their confession of faith was made public in 1626, and in 1649 they adopted a system of church policy, which is still generally adhered to by them. Persecution in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries drove many from other European countries to take refuge in Holland, where the church became very strong. They established a theological seminary in Amsterdam in 1735. They are now one of the strongest religious bodies in Holland. In the seventeenth century many Mennonites emigrated to Russia, but a century later persecution drove them from the country. In 1786, however, Catherine II. offered special privileges to induce them to settle in the kingdom. This induced a large immigration of them thither, where, by their diligence, they gained great prosperity. They were always protected and favored by the government until 1871, when their most valued privilege—exemption from military duty —was taken from them. This brought about the emigration of the larger part of the Russian Mennonites to America. The first members of the body to come to this country was a delegation that came in 1683, by invitation of William Penn. Others followed in subsequent years, settling in Pennsylvania and other states, but their numbers have been comparatively few here until the coming over of the colonies from Russia. These have generally settled in Kansas and Nebraska. There have been several secessions from the main body of the Mennonites. The Reformed Mennonites seceded in 1811. Another branch, the New Mennonites, organized in 1847, and an offshot from this, the Evangelical Mennonites, was formed in 1856. The Amish Mennonites form still another withdrawal from the main body. These latter are often known as "Hookers," because they substitute hooks for buttons on their clothes.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

I would like to have a biography of Winston Churchill, the novelist.—E. C. M., Deer Creek, Ill.

Winston Churchill, the American novelist, was born at St. Louis, Mo., November 10, 1871. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1894, and became an editor of the Army and Navy Journal the same year. After serving as managing editor of the Cosmopolitan magazine, he turned his attention to fiction. He has written The Celebrity, The Crisis, The Crossing and others.

DIVORCE IN OKLAHOMA

Please give causes for divorce in Oklahoma.—C. N. B., Jewett, Texas.

One year's residence is required in Oklahoma before a divorce can be procured. The causes for absolute divorce are: Adultery, abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.

Marriage licenses are required, marriage between whites and persons of negro blood are prohibited and marriage between first cousins is also forbidden. Persons could be divorced in one state and be remarried in Oklahoma.

TURKEY

Will you kindly tell something of the history of Turkey?—J. O. R., Watseka, Ill.

Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, comprises large portions of Europe, Asia and Africa. In Africa it comprises Tripoli and Barca. The Ottomans are a Turkish tribe, originally from Khorassan. Numbering only 400 families they were led by their chief, Ertogroul, into Asia Minor in 1231. The Seljuk sultan, grateful for aid in battle, bestowed on Ertogroul some pasture lands on the river Sangarius. There Ertogroul and his followers, hitherto pagans, became Mussulmans. On the dissolution of the Seljuk empire, Othoman, son of Ertogroul, was proclaimed sultan of the Ottomans and his possessions slowly increased At that time Asia Minor presented a ready field of conquest to whichever power was stronger than the rest. Broussa was besieged and made the capital in 1325. A code was formulated, troops organized, money coined and red adopted as the national color before 1330. Tzympe was captured in 1359, then Adrianople in 1365. Gradually Asia Minor and the Balkan states were subdued. The defeat of Bayazid I. at Anzora by Tamerlane in 1402 and the consequent 11 years' interregnum threatened the existence of the empire. Yet, when Mohammed II. succeeded in 1451, it had already become more strong and compact than before. The Seljuks, as fast as they were subdued, fused with the Ottomans, as did great numbers of Christians. Constantinople was captured in 1543 and was at once made the capital. Under successive sultans the empire expanded, reaching its acme in the reign of Suleiman I. The unsuccessful siege of Vienna in 1529, and of Malta in 1565, were its first real checks. Already the empire was beginning its slow but inevitable decline, due chiefly to the fact that the Ottoman empire always consumed and never produced. The whole humiliating history is best indicated by the successive treaties of Sivatorok, 1606, when the empire first receded; Carlovitch, 1699, by which it was first dismembered; Passarovitch, 1718; Kainarjii, 1774; Jassy, 1782; Adrianople, 1829; San Stefano, 1878, and Berlin. In 1908 Bulgaria became independent and Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed to Austria-Hungary. In 1909 the old absolute monarchy was overthrown and a constitutional monarchy established.

The Mohammedan era, used in Turkey, Persia, Arabia, etc., is dated from the first day of the month preceding the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, that is, Thursday, July 15, 622, and it commenced on the day following.

SARASATE

Please give a biography of Sarasate, the violinist.—R. E. B., Penbrom, W. Va.

Pablo de Sarasate, the Spanish violinist, was born at Pamplona, March 10, 1844; died at Biaritz, September 20, 1908. In the Paris conservatory he studied the violin under Alard and harmony under Reber. In 1857 and 1859 he won prizes there, and afterward achieved a European success. During his second visit to the United States, in 1889, he added to his already secure reputation by brilliant exhibitions of his skill in the leading cities. The technique, which shows his mastery of the violin, is made the vehicle of a fine interpretative power, revealing the genius of the musician. He has composed many airs.

MISCELLANEOUS

F. C., Marengo, O.—The sun at this time of the year rises earlier about every morning.

P. J. O., Sumner, Ia.—A person born of foreign parents in another country cannot become president of the United States.

This Wife and Mother

Wishes To Tell You

FREE

How She Stopped Her Husband's Drinking

By all Means Write to Her and Learn how She did it.

For over 20 years Jas. Anderson of 57 Pearl Ave., Hillburn, N. Y., was a confirmed drunkard. His case was about as bad as it could be, but a little over twelve years ago his devoted wife, after years of trying, finally succeeded in stopping his drinking entirely.

Write to this woman if you have a relative or friend who drinks

Not only did she save Mr. Anderson but she stopped the drinking of her brother and several of her neighbors as well. All this she accomplished by simple home treatment which she now desires every man and woman who has a relative or friend who drinks, to know all about, for she feels that others can do just as she did.

The treatment can be given secretly if desired and without cost, she will gladly and willingly tell what it is. Therefore every reader of this notice who is interested in curing a dear one of drinking should write to Mrs. Anderson at once. Her reply will come by return mail in a sealed envelope. She does this gladly in hopes that others will be benefited as she was. One thing she asks however, and that is that you do not send money for she has nothing to sell. Simply address your letter with all confidence, to Mrs. Margaret Anderson at the address given above and she will reply by return mail in a sealed envelope.

BULLETS ARE PERFORMING RARE TRICKS AMONG SOLDIERS IN WAR

BULLETS fired with deadly intent play rare tricks and sometimes even give indications that soldiers are leading charmed lives. Recently Lieut. A. C. Johnson, of Hants county, England, was hit and slightly wounded. Just before he fell a shell hit the wall six inches about his head. Shortly afterward a spent bullet struck the ground half a yard in front of him, bounded up and hit him in the body, bruising his ribs. Then a bullet hit him over the heart, but it was spent before reaching him, and when in the hospital he picked it out of his left hand breast pocket and sent it to his wife.

A sapper in the royal engineers was struck by a ball that took his cap off and cut his hair, without injuring the scalp, in such a manner that it looked as though he had carefully parted the hair down the center.

Bullet Took Soldier's "Fag."

A private in a Manchester regiment was smoking a cigarette in a trench when a bullet took the "fag" out of his mouth. Another cut the crown of his hat, leaving the peak still sticking on his head. Another took the top off a can of beef. The Englishman, without hesitation, looked in the direction from which the shot came and bowed acknowledgment to the enemy who had saved him the trouble of finding a tin opener.

A curious escape from what might have been a mortal wound was that of a Royal Scots Fusilier. During a severe fight he suddenly felt the shock of a bullet. "I am hit," he said to his chum. Looking down, however, he saw that the bullet had struck a clip of cartridges in his top left hand pouch, but had done no other damage. The first cartridge must have been a little loose, and as it twisted round when it was struck, the bullet was turned off instead of going straight through the soldier's body, as it would have done had all the cartridges been firm.

Hit Hooks on Officer's Cap.

An officer in an English regiment is reported to have gone down, apparently with a ball in his head. After the battle he was walking around little the worse for the wear but with a rag around his head. The bullet, after striking, was deflected by a hook on the helmet. It ran around his forehead, cutting a groove in the skin and when it struck the second hook it glanced and fell to the earth.

German bullets are not the only ones that are doing freaky stunts instead of killing. French and English missives are also turning tricks among the Germans and are wounding in strange and unaccountable ways.

ENEMIES PLAYED PEEKABOO

French and German Soldiers, at Straw Stack, Couldn't Kill.

How Tommy Atkins and a German soldier played peekaboo around a straw stack and ended by each peaceably leaving for his own trench with an armful of straw is related in a letter to his family by a member of a Lancaster regiment.

"At Armentieres we stopped and dug trenches so close to the German lines," he wrote, "that one of their patrols shouted in English to a party of our transports bringing up rations, 'Here, you fools, you are going right into the German trenches.' When you are fighting you nearly go wild with rage. But during the lulls, you cool down and think about other things. So I thought I would go out into the field and get some straw to make myself comfortable.

"I was pulling out the straw on one side of the stack when I saw a German soldier peeping around. I had left my gun behind. What if he would shoot me or take me prisoner. When I saw what way he was going I peeped, and then we both jumped back. We both knew the other was unarmed. He said nothing and I said nothing. Then we turned our backs got our straw and returned.

MINERS A MILITARY ASSET

Athletic Young Men Make Impression on Lord Kitchener.

Lord Kitchener, it appears, has in the course of his service become deeply impressed with the value of the Northumbrian miner as a military asset. His good opinion is founded on his observation of the work done in the field by the Northumbrian fusileers. He told Lord Grey that he wanted more men of the same class for the new forces which he is organizing. Thereupon Lord Grey, visiting the mining centers in the north, explained Lord Kitchener's desire to the miners themselves, with the result that recruiting local committees were formed by the older men throughout the mining regions, and that large numbers of young miners, many of them athletes, have been enrolled in the ranks. It is probable that they will be organized into a special regiment, in which old acquaintances will have the privilege of marching and fighting together.

CAMELS HAVE WEAKNESS FOR SOOTHING TOBACCO

Now that the camel is having a chance to distinguish itself on the field of war his traits are becoming the subject of expert discussion. It is said, for one thing, that the camel, while never a companionable beast, has one human "weakness"—an insatiable love of tobacco. Arabs, in taming wild camels, are said to give them fat cigars to smoke, and the beast becomes remarkably docile.

TELEPHONE PLAYS BIG PART IN EUROPEAN WAR

The authorities in Whitehall, London, are able to speak by telephone direct to General French, commander of the British army in France. Messages are being received almost daily from the battlefield itself without delay, and with as much ease as from Glasgow to London. Lord Kitchener can, as a consequence, sit in his chair at the war office and speak to Sir John French without any more trouble than if the commander of the British forces in France was at Aldershot.

Help Your Stomach

Instant Relief from Gas, Indigestion and Pains Quickly Comes from the Use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

FREE SAMPLE PACKAGE TO ALL.

Feeling in the stomach is not natural. When you know you have a stomach, it is time to help it. Gas, fermentation, foul breath, etc., indicate this. Accept the warning and act at once.

There is no occasion to suffer from indigestion or any similar stomach trouble when you can so easily get Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

There is scarcely a well stocked drug or general store in the United States but what considers these tablets part of their staple stock.

Do not suffer in silence. Try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and do so quickly so that you may become your old self as soon as possible.

The reasons why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are such a widely used remedy are very easy to understand. These tablets contain almost the same elements as the gastric juices of the stomach. And when your stomach is sick and not working just right, it does not give out enough of the natural digestive juices to properly take care of the food you eat. So if you will only give the stomach a little help by taking a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet after meals, you will relieve the stomach of its chief duty and allow it the rest it needs to recuperate. One grain of the active principle in a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet digests 3,000 grains of food, whether you place it in a glass jar with cooked food or in your stomach after you have eaten the food.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and once you try them you will never again wonder what to do for a disordered, weak, sour and gassy stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale at all druggists at 50c a box.

Send coupon below today and we will at once send you by mail a sample free.

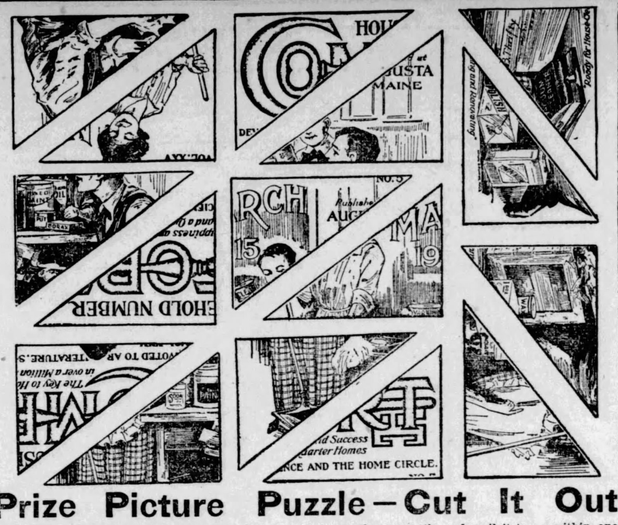
FREE TRIAL COUPON

F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., send me at once by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....



Prize Picture Puzzle—Cut It Out

If you will cut out this picture and fit the puzzle together correctly and mail it to us within one week, we will send you, as a **prize** for your skill, **Four Startling Wonder Pictures,** dissolving views that **mysteriously vanish,** transform and reappear **repeatedly** before your **astonished gaze.** Also some beautiful **Valentine, Easter, Greeting, Birthday** and **Remembrance post cards,** also **delightful new stories** as samples of the kind we publish. Remember, they are given to you if you **send us the above picture put together correctly** and enclose **four cents** to pay postage on your prize, and we will also send you our **grand cash prize offer** including **917 cash prizes** if you request it. This offer good in United States only **COMFORT PICTURE PUZZLE, Dept. F Augusta, Maine.**

NELLIE BLY SEES SIGHTS OF WAR THAT FREEZE BLOOD IN THE VEINS

TEN languages are spoken in the hospital here, says Nellie Bly, writing from Budapest, and nurses—German, Austrian, Gulitzin, Hungarian and Servian—are employed, so that patients will always have nurses who speak their language.

They have also a series of chapels, Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew. Off each ward are small sound-proof rooms called "Death Chambers."

Patients at the point of death are removed to these rooms to spare the feelings of their fellow comrades. Smoking rooms, glass partitioned, are also an adjunct to each ward.

This hospital accommodates 2,000 wounded. The kitchen is superb and needs a column to describe it. They showed with pride a large American refrigerator. The doctors and nurses each have their sleeping, eating and rest departments. One large hall, gayly decorated with the national colors, is used for the amusement of the convalescent. Even kino shows are given and concerts.

Men were being received from a train, so we went down to see them. We talked to them, as detachments of 20 were taken at a time to the bath.

I cannot praise too highly the wonderful executive ability of those who conceived and established the astounding perfection of these two hospitals. Nothing is wanting to aid and assist nature to save and heal what man is so inhumanely torturing and destroying.

We had scarcely reached the Astoria when I had a telephone call from Dr. MacDonald.

Called to Hospital.

"I want you to get in a taxi and come here, Miss Bly," he said. "I have received just now the worst cases I have ever seen in my entire life. They may interest you."

I rushed to the American Red Cross Hospital. It is located in Mexico street in a large building, formerly used as a home for the blind. I flew in the door and up the stairs over which floats a 50-foot American flag.

Dr. MacDonald, grave and sad, met us at the head of the stairs.

"Come into the operating room," he said, taking my hand. "I have the most frightful case I ever saw."

Mr. Schriner, who had enough misery for one day, had tried to induce me not to come. Failing he had come along. Silently he kept at my side.

The operating room was confusion. On the floor was blood. Filling pails and in piles were bloody bandages. I tried not to see. I began to wish I had not come.

Four American Red Cross nurses stood gravely around an operating table. Dr. MacDonald pointed to two bandaged stumps. I could see one foot was gone at the ankle, the other apparently half way to the knee.

"This is a Russian," said the doctor. "He was wounded by a shot through his body. For eight days he lay in the trench unattended. His feet froze. He was put on a freight train and when we received him an hour ago his feet had dropped off, doubtless in the car, for we never saw them, and the last blood the poor fellow had was pouring from his open veins. We carried him here and bandaged him up, but he cannot live many minutes longer. He has no pulse now. Come, look at him."

A Dreadful Sight.

Come, look, reader, with me! My whole soul shrank from the sight. The doctor took me by the hand. I kept my eyes away from the face I was afraid to look upon.

"Look at this body," said the doctor. I looked—I shuddered. The clay-pallor of death. The ribs cutting the skin. Bones, bones, no flesh anywhere.

The head turned. Great, hollow black eyes looked into mine. Transfixed I stood, heartsick, soul-sad. Those great hollow eyes searched mine. They tried to question me. They spoke soul language to soul. The lips parted, a moan, a groan of more than physical agony. He spoke. I could not understand. His words were a sound my ears shall never forget. The appeal, the longing, the knowledge!

"What does he say?" I cried, unable to stand it. "Can no one understand? Can't you find some one to speak to him?"

A nurse smoothed his forehead. An attendant held fast the pale, pale hands.

"The attendant understands," the doctor said; and to him, "What does he say?"

Asked for Children.

"He is asking for his children," was the low reply.

The hollow, black eyes turned again to search mine. I could not endure their question. I had no answer to give.

"Let me go!" I said to the doctor.

The low moans seemed to call me back, but I walked steadfastly toward the door and down the corridor.

"Could emperors and czars and kings look on this torturing slaughter and ever sleep again?" I asked the doctor.

"They do not look," he said gently. "Only by witnessing such horrors can one realize them."

"Miss Bly," cried von Leidenfrost, running down the hall, "that poor fellow just died!"

This is only one case. Travel the roads from the scene of battle, search the trains; wounded, frozen, starved thousands are dying by agonizing torture—not hundreds, but thousands. And as they die, thousands are being rushed into their pest-filed trenches to be slaughtered in the same way.

Oh, we Christians!

41 GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK

Date.	Name and type.	How sunk.	Tonnage.	Lives lost.
Aug. 5	Panther, gunboat	Shelled	900	....
Aug. 6	Koenigin Luise, mine layer	Torpedoed	1,800	70
Aug. 7	Augsburg, protected cruiser	Shelled	4,280	....
Aug. 7	U-15, submarine	Shelled	400	....
Aug. 27	Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, aux. cruiser	Shelled	14,340	30
Aug. 27	Magdeburg, protected cruiser	Shelled	4,478	....
Aug. 28	Mainz, protected cruiser	Shelled	4,280	....
Aug. 28	Koeln, protected cruiser	Shelled	4,280	....
Aug. 28	Ariadne, protected cruiser	Shelled	2,620	....
Aug. 28	V-186, V-187, destroyers	Shelled	1,290	....
Sept. 14	Cap Trafalgar, auxiliary cruiser	Shelled	26,000	14
Sept. 15	Hela, small cruiser	Torpedoed	2,000	10
Oct. 17	So-115, 117, 118, 119, four destroyers	Shelled	1,660	193
Oct. 20	S-90, destroyer	Ran ashore	400	....
Oct. 25	Submarine	Shelled	400	12
Oct. 30	Submarine	Shelled	400	12
Nov. 4	Yorck, armored cruiser	Mined	9,350	266
Nov. 7	Jaguar, gunboat	Shelled	880	....
Nov. 7	Luchs, gunboat	Shelled	880	....
Nov. 7	Iltis, gunboat	Shelled	880	....
Nov. 7	Cormoran, gunboat	Shelled	1,600	....
Nov. 7	—Tiger, gunboat	Shelled	880	....
Nov. 7	Taku, gunboat	Shelled	280	....
Nov. 7	Ruchin, mine layer	Shelled	....	....
Nov. 9	Emden, protected cruiser	Shelled	3,540	200
Nov. ——	Wilhelm der Grosse, battleship	Mined	10,790	....
Nov. ——	Hertha, cruiser	Mined	5,569	....
Dec. 8	Scharnhorst, armored cruiser	Shelled	11,420	764
Dec. 8	Gneisenau, armored cruiser	Shelled	11,420	764
Dec. 8	Leipzig, cruiser	Shelled	3,200	280
Dec. 8	Nurnberg, cruiser	Shelled	3,200	256
Dec. 10	Three submarines	Beached	....	....
Dec. 12	Dresden, cruiser	Shelled	8,858	300
Dec. 17	Friedrich Karl, armored cruiser	Shelled	15,500	760
Jan. 24	Bluecher, armored cruiser	Shelled	15,500	760
	Totals		169,284	4,915

Number of vessels lost, 41.

TEN MEALS A DAY KILL WOMAN AT AGE OF 11

Mrs. Hannah Kosokopp, said to have been 117 years old, died at a New York asylum for Jewish women a few days ago. According to the family records she was born in Kovno, Russia, December 7, 1797, and survived all other members of her family many years.

A physician who attended Mrs. Kosokopp said her chief trouble was that she ate too much. At the home it was said that she had often eaten as many as 10 meals a day. She was fond of telling how she once shook the hand of Alexander I., great-great-grandfather of the present czar, and of seeing Napoleon.

FREE GRAND EASTER SURPRISE-PACKET

6	9	22	5				
20	8	15	21	10	1	14	4
4	15	12	12	1	18		
16	18	9	26	5	19		

WIN A PRIZE

Each one of these four lines of figures spells a word. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet and we have used figures in spelling the four words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE FOUR WORDS WE WILL SEND YOU A SURPRISE PACKET CONTAINING FIVE BEAUTIFUL GOLD EMBOSSED EASTER POST CARDS, ALSO A CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY in our GRAND $5,000.00 PRIZE CONTEST. USE YOUR BRAINS. Try and make out the four words. ACT QUICKLY. Write the four words on a slip of paper, mail it immediately with your name and address, and you will promptly receive as your reward this SURPRISE PACKET, which is a handsome assortment of five beautifully colored Gold Embossed Easter post-cards, together with a copy of a New York Magazine, also a CERTIFICATE OF ENTRY in our GRAND $5,000.00 PRIZE CONTEST which closes May 1st, 1915. Act promptly. This is your opportunity to enter this great contest in which we give away THREE AUTOMOBILES, PIANO, PHONOGRAPH, GOLD WATCHES, CASH PRIZES, etc. In case of a tie between two or more persons for any Prize, a Prize identical in character and value will be given each person so tied. TRY AND WIN.

E. E. WEST, Mgr., 649 West 43d St., Dept. 254 New York

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, January 18.

SENATE.—Refused by vote of 40 to 38 to suspend rules for consideration of prohibition rider on District of Columbia appropriation bill. Philippine committee resumed work on bill to enlarge self-government of islands. Passed District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying about $12,000,000. Government ship purchase bill made unfinished business.

HOUSE.—Considered miscellaneous bills by unanimous consent. Interstate commerce committee concluded hearings on the McKellar bill to regulate cold storage of food products. Post-office committee took up the Lewis bill for government acquisition of telephone systems. Passed bill authorizing the sale of present postoffice and site at Jersey City, N. J., for not less than $25,000. Secretary Lane submitted supplementary estimate of $68,570 for administration of Yellowstone National Park. Passed senate bill to reform consular service. Passed senate bill to create the Rocky Mountain National Park. Passed bill to provide for stock-raising homesteads.

Tuesday, January 19.

SENATE.—Voted down motion to take up Cummins resolution, inquiring into Mexican customs collected at Vera Cruz. Resumed debate on ship purchase bill. Banking and currency committee began consideration of rural credits bills. Philippine committee completed consideration of Philippine bill, with exception of preamble. Special committee to investigate District of Columbia excise board appointed. Postponed third shipping bill caucus until Wednesday.

HOUSE.—A message from the senate officially notified the house of the passage in the upper body of the district appropriation bill; Representative Page announced he was to ask the house to disagree to the senate amendments. Representative Bartholdt offered a resolution for the creation of an international court of decree and enforcement, for the adjustment of disputes between nations. Representative Kahn introduced a bill to prohibit importation of foreign-owned property confiscated in Mexico. Representative Underwood urged Democrats to remain in chamber and avoid quorum calls until river and harbor bill passed. Bill introduced by Representative Stephens, of Texas, to add military course at Carlisle Indian School. The rivers and harbors appropriation bill was considered throughout the day, and at a night session; it was passed by a vote of 164 to 81.

Wednesday, January 20.

SENATE.—Senator Burton concluded the third day of his speech against the administration ship bill. Senator Weeks began a speech in opposition to the administration ship bill. The banking committee resumed consideration of rural credits legislation. The foreign relations committee authorized Chairman Stone to introduce a resolution to appropriate $50,000 for the proposed Latin-American financial conference. Democrats held their third caucus on the shipping bill. Considered nominations in executive session.

HOUSE.—The coast guard bill to consolidate the revenue cutter service and the life-saving service was debated throughout the day, being passed by a vote of 209 to 79. Representative McKellar's bill to create an army officers' reserve of 30,000 men by establishing military schools in the various states, with federal financial assistance, was reported favorably by the Military affairs committee. Democratic leaders decided upon a party caucus for February 4 to fill vacancies on the ways and means committee. Representative Gary introduced a bill to require members of congress, for identification purposes, to wear badges. Representative Bartholdt introduced a bill designed to prevent controversies between states and foreign governments.

Thursday, January 21.

SENATE. — Republicans continued their attack on the administration shipping bill. Work on the rivers and harbors bill was begun in the commerce committee. Senator Martine attempted, unsuccessfully, to get up his bill to prohibit employment of armed guards by corporations. Passed urgent deficiency bill, carrying $2,500,000 to reimburse owners for cattle slaughtered in foot and mouth disease campaign. Republicans in conference determined to fight ship purchase bill.

HOUSE.—Debate was begun on the army bill. Passed senate bill authorizing construction of a bridge over Niagara river at Lewiston. Call issued for Democratic caucus February 4 for organization of the house for the 64th congress. Completed general debate on army appropriation bill.

Friday, January 22.

SENATE.—Republican senators continued speaking against the administration ship bill. Democrats agreed to hold all-day caucus Saturday to perfect ship purchase bill. Interstate commerce committee favorably reported Cummins bill to extend present federal boiler inspection to all parts of locomotives and tenders. Considered nominations in executive session.

HOUSE.—Debate continued on the army appropriation bill. Passed army appropriation bill, carrying $101,000,000. Began consideration of agricultural appropriation bill carrying $22,500,000.

Saturday, January 23.

SENATE.—Not in session. Democratic caucus completed conference consideration of ship purchase bill and voted to make it a party measure.

HOUSE.—Joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for Pan-American financial conference introduced by Representative Flood. Bill to regulate opium traffic in American consular districts of China favorably reported. Representative Morgan (Republican) introduced resolution urging special session to consider rural credits. Representative Mann attacked President, saying he was attempting to build up a personal machine to secure renomination. Adjourned until noon Sunday, when eulogies for late Representative Bremner of New Jersey were pronounced.

Oakland and San Francisco are agitating for a connecting suspension bridge nine miles in length.

LEARN TO PLAY

PIANO OR ORGAN

IN A FEW HOURS

IN YOUR OWN HOME

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in one evening. Even though you know absolutely nothing about music or have never touched a piano or organ, you can now learn to play in an hour or two. People who do not know one note from another are able to play their favorite music with this method without any assistance whatever from anyone. This new system is called the Numeral Method. Send at once for our Free Booklet, which will be sent postpaid at our expense and which will explain our special offer and tell you all about this successful method that has already brought pleasure and happiness to thousands of homes in all parts of the United States and Canada. Simply write a postal card or letter saying: "Please send me your Free Booklet." This will cost you nothing and put you under no obligation to us whatever. Address Numeral Method Music Co., 801A, Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.—Advertisement.

Little Brown Jug Watch Charms

Real clay novelty; send 10 cents in silver and receive one postpaid.

Derr & Morton, Mfgrs., Akron, Ohio.

YOUR HEART

Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats?** Have you **Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Pain in left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds needlessly trust themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

LU-ZO

The Great Skin Remedy.

has relieved many sufferers of eczema, saltrheum, barber's itch, ivy poison, old sores, pimples and other skin affections. Write for our no cure no pay treatment proposition. THE LU-ZO CO., 713 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Caps-u-lax, the new combination laxative is peculiarly adapted as a laxative for rheumatic sufferers. One sample box of 50 capsules for 25c. Try it if you are troubled with gas, bowels. Thomas A. Huston, Toledo, Ohio.

ASTHMA

REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. **W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.**

HEART Disease. $2.50 TRIAL FREE. Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will send a new and remarkable Special Personal Treatment Free to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Dropsy, Weak, Fatty or Nervous Heart; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful success. Many so-called "incurable," cured after 2 to 5 doctors failed. Write now for Free Trial, Book and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, DEPT. H, ELKHART, INDIANA. 603 TO 613 MAIN STREET.

Young Titanic Widow Aiding the Soldiers

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR

New York, Jan. 23.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the young widow of the Titanic victim, is spending much of her time this winter in relief work for French and Belgian soldiers and sufferers. She is giving her personal time to packing comfort kits for the soldiers.

LONDON DEPLORES THE LOSS OF HORSERADISH

Among other sacrifices which the war imposes on us, says London Tit-Bits, is the loss of horseradish with our roast beef. Horseradish is an "alien enemy" vegetable, and most of Covent Garden's supplies come from Germany. The root does not take kindly to British soil, and hardly pays for cultivation.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS TAKE THEIR PETS TO ENGLAND

Some of the Canadian regiments brought their pets to England with them. In front of one detachment during the march through Plymouth was a young trooper with the neck and shoul

U. S. VESSELS TO DEFY BRITISH

Wilhelmina Sails for Germany—Dacia Gets Clearance Papers.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Two direct challenges of Great Britain's announced intention to interfere when she wishes with American shipping were made when the Wilhelmina sailed from New York for Hamburg with a cargo of foodstuffs and the Dacia cleared from Galveston for Rotterdam with cotton to be transported to Bremen. Both vessels fly the United States flag.

The Wilhelmina passed out to sea last night, while the Dacia took out clearance papers at Galveston late yesterday.

After having its compass adjusted in the bay the Wilhelmina dropped down the Ambrose Channel at nightfall. Six miles to the eastward of Ambrose lightship it sighted a two-funneled British cruiser just under steerage way and with all lights out. Smoke was pouring from her stacks.

The Wilhelmina kept on its course. With all lights burning the merchantman steamed past the warship, which did not even speak the American.

An hour later the Wilhelmina, driving through a thick snowstorm, was lost to view, while the cruiser, still lazily swing back and forth near the lightship, contented itself with playing the searchlight on several tramp freighters waiting for pilots.

These cases are regarded as likely to bring quickly to a head the difference of opinion existing regarding Great Britain's rights as outlined in Sir Edward Grey's note of January 10.

The question will be raised at a time when the British public is impatient of the American attitude regarding shipments, if London editorial opinions reflect the general sentiment, and when American shippers are impatient of what they regard as an overbearing position taken by the British government.

It is understood here the British government has not been consulted concerning the voyage of the Wilhelmina, but the state department has advised the charter parties of their legal right to take such cargo to Germany, provided the food is not for the use of the German government or army.

Nevertheless the opinion prevails among the officials the British government will not hesitate to seize this cargo, though the ship itself may be held free, thus precisely reversing the facts in the case of the former Hamburg-American liner Dacia and her cargo of cotton.

The British note of January 10 admitted foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without presumption they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy's government. But while expressing an intention to adhere to that rule, the British government added, "we cannot give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity, and the uncertainty as to the extent to which such rules may be violated by them in future."

This was accepted as a reservation of the right of the British government to examine into each shipment on its merits, which, of course, would involve the detention of the ship at some British port while the investigation was making.

GERMANY NEEDS SUPPLIES

Vainly Seeks 1,000,000 Pairs of Shoes in Denmark.

Copenhagen, Jan. 21.—Agents of the commissary department of the German army, who are here purchasing supplies, admit that Germany's shortage in some respects is serious.

They state that Germany would be glad to release all prisoners of war because of the difficulty of providing supplies for them.

The agents find their task here made difficult by the Danish prohibition against export of many articles. They have succeeded, however, in purchasing large quantities of meat, which still may be exported to Germany. They would like to get a million pairs of boots and shoes, but the list of prohibitions includes all articles made of leather or hide.

RUSSSIA AND AUSTRIA BATTLE FOR A TOWN

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 25.—A fierce battle for the Galician city of Tarnow is raging between the Austrian and Russian armies today. The Austrians gained some successes in the Tarnow region on Sunday, according to an official announcement made here today, and are continuing their attacks upon the Russians, who now hold the town.

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED

I say that I can conquer rheumatism with a simple home treatment without electrical treatment, stringent diet, weakening baths or in fact any other of the usual treatments recommended for the cure of rheumatism.

Don't shut your eyes and say "impossible" but put me to the test.

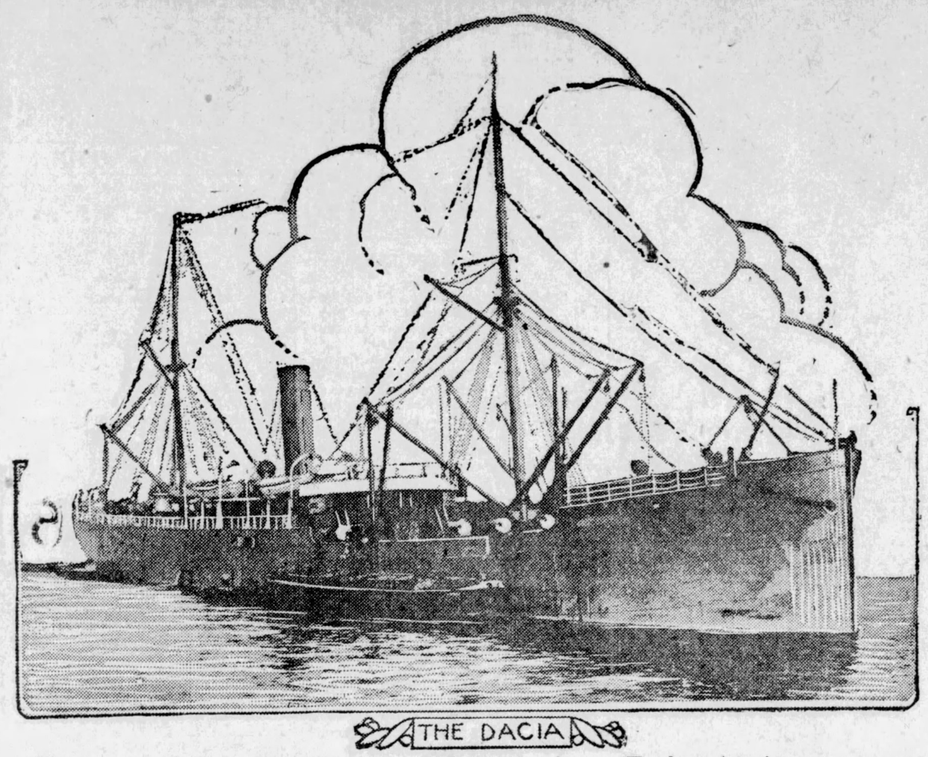
You may have tried everything you ever heard of and have spent your money right and left. I say "well and good," let me prove my claims without expense to you.

Let me send you without charge a trial treatment of DELANO'S RHEUMATIC CONQUEROR. I am willing to take the chance and surely the test will tell.

So send me your name and the test treatment will be sent you at once. When I send you this, I will write you more fully, and will show you that my treatment is not only for banishing rheumatism, but should also cleanse the system of Uric Acid and give great benefit in kidney trouble and help the general health.

This special offer will not be held open indefinitely. It will be necessary for you to make your application quickly. As soon as this discovery becomes better known I shall cease sending free treatments and shall then charge a price for this discovery which will be in proportion to its great value. So take advantage of this offer before it is too late. Remember, the test costs you absolutely nothing. F. H. Delano, 125-N. Delano Bldg., Syracuse N. Y.

WHOLE SHIPPING WORLD WATCHES THE DACIA CASE WITH INTEREST AS A PRECEDENT



THE DACIA

The outcome of the test case to permit the Dacia, the former Hamburg-American steamer now under American registry, to enter the cotton carrying service to Germany or neutral ports of Europe is awaited with much anxiety by shipping interests which contemplate the purchase of German ships interned in American ports for engagement in the cotton carrying trade to Germany. The Dacia planned to sail with her cotton cargo from Galveston, Tex., and the British cruisers prepared to capture her in accordance with England's stand that she would not recognize the sale of the Dacia as permissible. It is learned through shipping and insurance circles that the same interests represented in the purchase of the Dacia as well as allied and independent interests have already secured options on the purchase of some of the German and Austrian ships lying at American ports. Among the steamers about which negotiations have been going on are the Hamburg-American freighter Nassovia, now at New Orleans and said to be ready for purchase at between $70,000 and $90,000; the Hamburg-American freighters Constantina, at Cienfuegos; the Georgia, at New Orleans, at a price of about $90,000 each, and the Austrian steamer Teresa, of 2,381 tons, now at New Orleans. The transfer of two British steamers to American registry for the German cotton carrying trade is also under negotiation.

SPORTSMEN EAGER TO JOIN RANKS

Woman's Appeal Draws More Than 3,000 Into English Army.

London, Jan. 22.—Passengers on board the transatlantic liners need not be surprised if they are met at the pier here by recruiting officers for Mrs. Cunliffe-Owen's Sportsman's Battalions." Polo players, tennis, cricket, football and even baseball stars are joining with rowers, runners and boxing celebrities of the National Sporting Club, in responding to Mrs. Cunliffe-Owen's appeal and needless to say these battalions, the first organized by a woman since Lady Gordon organized the Gordon Highlanders a hundred years ago, are getting on splendidly.

"Our call is being answered from far and near," said Mrs. Cunliffe-Owen. "Incoming steamships from America bring us recruits and outgoing steamships carry our appeals for more. We have passed the three thousand mark, and Col. Viscount Maitland, commanding the First battalion, and Col. A. de B. V. Paget, commanding the Second, are greatly pleased.

Kitchener Approves Plan.

"The idea of forming the Sportsman's Battalion occurred to me while I was on a shopping tour in Bond street. I informed Lord Kitchener of it and he approved at once. Since then I have been at work every minute in the organization. Yes, it is quite true that I personally see every recruit and give my personal attention to every detail of our camps at Hare Hall and Romford, in Essex.

"See this rubber coat, for example. I have just ordered many of them at a good bargain. They are for practicing trench digging. I can't have my men get soaking wet."

Mrs. Cunliffe-Owen explained that her love of outdoor life, before a severe illness last year, caused her to think of lovers of sport for her battalions. She now has to be wheeled about the camps in an arm chair, but she gets everywhere and finds time for her executive duties at headquarters besides.

Both Viscount Maitland and Col. Page are members of the king's bodyguard. The former was mentioned in despatches in the South African war, is a fine shot and one of the foremost billiard players in the country. Col. Paget commanded the Second battalion of the Durham light infantry, which was renowned for sport during its tour in India. Its polo team won everything before it four years in succession.

Imposing List of Recruits.

There is a spirit of democracy among all the sporting celebrities who have enlisted, boxers of local fame at the National Sporting Club fraternizing with polo players and college cricket champions.

Among those who have already enlisted are: W. Burlton Stuart, well known polo player; Reginald Cooper, big game hunter; P. G. Sadd, captain of the Burton Rugby football team and midleweight champion of the Midland counties; William H. Denton, skater, runner, boxing champion and swimmer and a son of "Charley" Mitchell, boxer; C. P. McGahey, formerly captain of the Essex cricket eleven; McIvor Jackson, the Surrey cricketer; Harry Packer, Welsh Rugby, forward; Lewis R. Lewis, Welsh international player; Robert M. Miles, captain of Pembroke college Cambridge cricket and football teams, "Jack" Cartmell, the Brentford footall player, and — Henderson, the Middlesex cricketer.

Sir William Cooke, owner of Hornets Beauty, Gravelotte and other famous race horses, has enlisted as a private; S. Smith, formerly champion runner, has enlisted, and others who have joined include W. Albany, D. G. Cordery, T. Wingate and T. Robinson, the well known professional oarsman.

DOCTOR WEDS PRINCESS

Petrograd, Jan. 23.—Dr. Philip Newton, one of the American Red Cross surgeons in charge of the Kiev hospital, dwas married to the Princess Helene Schahofskaya in Petrograd today. The princess is a Russian woman who volunteered to serve as a nurse in the hospital operated by the Americans.

GERMAN CHIEF SAYS WAR MAY LAST INDEFINITELY

General Field Headquarters of the German Armies (In France), Jan. 20.—"More of such offensive (referring to the present offensive operations in the campaign of the allies) can only be welcome to us."

"The British are good fighters, but an army without the necessary officers and noncommissioned officers is scarcely an army."

"We are prepared fully for any attempt at a landing in Belgium; the sooner it comes the better."

These are some of the phrases, full of quiet optimism, of Lieutenant General Erich Von Falkenhayn, the German minister of war and chief of staff of German armies in the field, who yesterday granted the first interview given since he succeeded Field Marshal Von Moltke as chief of staff.

The general talked frankly of the present military situation and prospects of war, which he evidently does not expect will be a short one.

General Von Falkenhayn is the man responsible, under the emperor, for the strategy in the great world war. He is comparatively young, as commanders go—the youngest of any of the leaders of the European armies, with a tremendous capacity for hard, concentrated work.

"This was is not a war of aggression," said General Von Falkenhayn. "It is not a war brought about by a 'military caste or military party' in Germany, but one of self-defense. As a soldier I cannot, of course, talk on the political aspects of the causes of the war, but can speak from a military standpoint.

Forced Upon Them.

"It was forced upon us by the Russian mobilization, in the face of which we could do nothing but arm ourselves. Russia had been advised and warned by his majesty and through our ambassador that if she mobilized we must in self-defense order a general mobilization and take the steps necessary to protect our national existence. Russia, nevertheless, went ahead with its mobilization while continuing diplomatic negotiations.

"Our present situation is excellent. We have no cause to complain. We have carried the war into the enemy's country on both fronts; we are still here after five months of war. Our present lines are very strong; the advantage is all on our side thus far.

"If our first advance against Paris," said the geenral, replying to a question, "had succeeded fully and in all respects, it would have been reckoned a most brilliant achievement. As it stands, it is an admirable one. I can say so freely, because I had nothing to do with the conception of the plan of campaign. But one cannot expect to carry on war without some checks, and when we fell back we swung over to the present line of action, in which we have been thoroughly successful.

Cure Your Rheumatism

$50,000 BOXES FREE

Deformity of the Hands in General, Chronic, Articular Rheumatism.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pain in the back have been cured in the real meaning of the word, by a little Stillingia, Iodide of Potassium, Poke Root, Gualac Resin and Sarsarparilla. Any person can take these remedies in any reasonable amount with perfect safety, and the results have been found to be astonishing. It has been proven that this combination makes up the best rheumatism remedy in existence, having actually cured many stubborn cases of over 30 and 40 years' standing—even in persons of old age.

The five ingredients mentioned above prepared with great accuracy and skill not only in regard to proportion, but also in selecting the best material, have been put up in compressed tablet form, and are called

"GLORIA TONIC" and fifty thousand boxes are offered free to introduce it.

If you suffer from any form of uric acid in the blood, and have Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, this is the way to drive it out of your system in quick time. Simply send your name and address, **enclosing this advertisement to** JOHN A. SMITH, 6757 Smith Building, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail you will receive the box absolutely free. It is only in "Gloria Tonic" that you can get the above combination ready for use.

CARGO SHIFT SINKS BOAT

Survivors of Hydro Dispute Submarine Tale.

London, Jan. 23.—The two survivors of the crew of 20 men of the Wilson liner Hydro, which sank off the Donegal coast near the Giants' Causeway yesterday, are not inclined to believe the reports that the boat was sent to the bottom by a submarine. They state that shifting cargo was probably responsible for the loss of the vessel. There is no news of the remainder of the crew who were last seen afloat in an open boat.

Despatches from Stornoway, Scotland, state that the Norwegian steamer Horda has been lost with a crew of ten men off Lewis island.

Because of the sinking of the British steamer Durward by a submarine, two British merchantmen which were about to leave the Hook of Holland have been detained there. One of these has 450 refugees aboard bound for England.

"TIPPERARY" HALTS PANIC

New York, Jan. 21.—The playing of Tipperary by the musicians at Shanley's restaurant averted a panic when a small blaze started in the kitchen.

TRADE BALANCE SETS A RECORD

No Gold Being Imported, Exports Turning Credits Over and Over.

New York, Jan. 25.—Never in the history of this country has a credit trade balance been established like that piled up during the last few months. As late as August our imports exceeded exports. The turn came the next month, our exports exceeding imports by $16,000,000.

For October there was a balance of $57,000,000 in our favor. November showed a balance of $80,000,000. Last week's statement from Washington, showing a balance of $131,000,000 for December, was greeted by Wall street with an outburst of enthusiasm. The credit for December alone would take care of 1,500,000 shares of American railroad and industrial stock, around the present average price, if Europe wanted to sell.

It appears quite evident now, however, that only a few weeks ago many people were so far afield in estimating Europe's desire to sell us back our stocks as they were in figuring how the business of the whole country was to be ruined, hopelessly, by the war.

Reason for Not Taking Gold

Ordinarily we would import gold to cancel the foreign credits of the last four months. Under existing conditions, however, we will take none of the yellow metal from Europe. In the first place, partly because of trade reaction and partly because of the new federal reserve system, the banks of the country have the largest cash surplus on record. With call loans down to 1 3-4 per cent and six-day money worth only 2 3-4 per cent, certainly we have no need in this country for more gold.

That is one of the two reasons why we are not drawing in the usual way against our foreign credit; the other reason is that any effort on our part to import gold at this time would be considered by England or France as a decidedly unfriendly act. With England's battleships patrolling the seas, it would be impossible to take gold from Germany.

Trade Balance of Much Benefit.

It isn't to be supposed for an instant that our foreign trade balance is doing us any harm. What is happening is that we are extending credit to other countries on a scale never before known. A few days ago we gave Russia credit for $25,000,000 shortly before that we gave $10,000,000 credit to Holland; France is down on our books for $100,000,000; Canada and the Scandinavian countries have had several loans. Money has also been advanced privately to Germany.

Most of those credits have been used to buy wheat, flour, meat, shoes, blankets, mules, harness, etc. By the sale of such merchandise abroad we are turning or foreign credits over and over for the benefit of the country as a whole.

REPORT 4,500 JEWS FLEE

Cable Messages Give Number Leaving Jerusalem.

New York, Jan. 23.—Jewish refugees who have fled to Alexandria from Jerusalem, Jaffa and Beirut number 4,000, and about 500 more are on the way, it was announced here last night by the provisional executive committee for general Zionist affairs, of which Louis D. Brandeis is chairman.

No colonists are included among the refugees, the committee states, as all Jewish colonists have become naturalized Ottoman subjects.

The committee based its announcement on replies to cable messages sent to its representatives in the orient, following recent reports that Jews were fleeing from Palestine to escape anti-Zemitic persecution at the hands of the Turks. The American cruiser Tennessee has been reported as making frequent trips between Jaffa and Alexandria to convey the refugees.

40,000 FORDS FOR THE WAR

New York, Jan. 22.—President Henry Ford, of the For Motor Co., announced this afetrnoon that a European nation had ord d 40,000 cars for immediate shipment. These will be used for military service.

AVIATORS' DUEL SENDS BOTH 3,000 FEET TO DEATH

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—In a battle 3,000 feet in the air between an Austrian and a Russian aviator, on Wednesday, both airmen were killed. The combat took place near Przemysl. The Russian rammed the Austrian's machine and both fell to their death.

CHARGE 32 WITH MURDER

Authorities Jail Deputies in Roosevelt Case.

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 23.—Thirty-two deputy sheriffs of Middlesex county, employed by a private detective agency to guard the fertilizer plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company at Roosevelt, N. J., spent the night in the county jail here and faced arraignment today on charges of murder. The deputies, it is alleged, all participated in the shooting at Roosevelt last Tuesday, in which 19 strikers were wounded, two of them dying of their wounds.

Altogether 54 warrants have been issued in connection with the shooting. Of these, 22 charged the deputies with manslaughter. On this charge the men were arraigned several days ago and released on $2,000 bond each. They then returned to their posts at Roosevelt. The entire 22, it was said, were among the number arrested on murder charges last night.

So far as is known, there have never been before in the history of the state so many arrests on murder charges of men involved in a single case.

SEE KRUPP PLOT IN PATENT

Gunmakers Apply for Patents on New Guns.

London, Jan. 22.—The official journal of the war office contains two applications relating to armaments from the Krupp firm of Germany. One patent is sought for a gun mounting; another for a projectile fuse.

The fact that the Krupp firm should thus reveal secrets of the great plant at Esson to a hostile government has aroused much comment. Patent agents suggest that some hidden motive may lie back of the applications.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Jan. 25.—Reports of extensive damage to the new crop in Argentina and generally bullish foreign news had the effect of hardening wheat prices on the opening here today. May wheat advanced 1c to $1.45, while July was quoted at $1.49¼, an advance of 1¼c Trade was somewhat narrow in the May option. Offerings were light and the general tone of the market was firm.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 25.	Close Jan. 23.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash 1.46	1.47¾	1.46	1.46½	1.45
May 1.49¼	1.50	1.49¼	1.49¼	1.48
July	....	....	1.29	....
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	....	76½
May 82	82⅝	82	82⅛	81⅝
July 83	83¼	83	83	82¾
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	....	56
May 59⅛	....	....	59¼	58⅝
Clover Seed—				
Prime ...9.00	9.00	9.55	9.55	9.62½
Jan. 9.60	9.60	9.55	9.55	9.62½
Feb. 9.62½	9.62½	9.57½	9.57½	9.65
March ..9.67½	9.67½	9.62½	9.62½	9.70
Oct. 8.65	....	....	8.60	8.65
Rye—				
No. 2....	....	....	1.22	1.21½
Alsike—				
Prime ...9.42½	....	....	9.42½	9.42½
March ..9.50	....	....	9.50	9.50
Timothy—				
Prime, ...3.30	....	....	3.30	3.30
March ..3.35	....	....	3.35	3.35

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May 1.45⅝	1.46½	1.44¾	1.45¾	1.44½
July 1.26¾	1.27¼	1.26⅝	1.26⅞	1.26
Corn—				
May 79¾	80½	79¼	80	79½
July 80½	81¼	80⅝	80¾	80⅝
Oats—				
May 56⅜	57½	56⅝	57½	56½
July 54⅝	55	54½	54½	54½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
May 18.90	18.92	18.80	18.90	18.92
Lard—				
Jan.	....	....	....	10.67
May 10.80	10.85	10.75	10.85	10.87
Ribs—				
Jan.	....	....	....	9.90
May 10.25	10.30	10.22	10.27	10.30

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	1.39¾	1.38¼
July	....	....	1.36½	1.35½

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	1.41½	1.40¼
July	....	....	1.38½	1.37¼

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; market steady; bulk, $8.70@8.95; light, $8.70@7.15; mixed, $8.55@8.95; heavy, $8.35@8.85; rough, $8.35@8.50; pigs, $5.60@7.65. Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market firm; native steers, $5.60@9.25; cows and heifers, $3.25@8.00; calves, $7.25@10.50. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market strong; sheep, $5.75@6.50; yearlings, $6.75@7.50; lambs, $7.00@8.50.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; top, $9.10. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; market active; prime heavies, $7.10@7.15; mixed, $7.20@7.30; mediums, $7.40@7.50; yorkers, $7.55@7.60; pigs, $7.25@7.50; roughs, $6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; market active; prime wethers, $6.50; choice lambs, $8.85. Calves—Receipts, 300; market steady; top, $11.50.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,100, market slow; prime steers, $8.65@8.85; shipping, $7.85@8.30; butchers, $6.00@8.75; heifers, $5.50@7.50; cows, $4.00@6.75; bulls, $4.50@7.00. Veals—Receipts, 500; market active; good to choice, $4.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; heavy, slow; light, active; heavy, $7.20@7.25; mixed, $7.35@7.60; yorkers, $7.60@8.00; pigs, $7.85@8.00; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $5.00@5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; market active; lambs, $5.00@9.15; yearlings, $5.00@7.90; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $3.50@6.00; sheep, mixed, $6.00@6.25.

Cotton.

New York, Jan. 25.—Cotton futures opened firm; March, 8.42c; April, 8.40c; May, 8.71c; June, 8.75c; July, 8.92c; August, 9.02c; September, 9.05c; October, 9.15c; November, 9.22c; December, 9.30c.

The cotton market recovered a few points on Saturday's losses during today's early trading. Liverpool was about as due on the New York close of last week, but private cables said there was less hedging at the decline and the market here opened firm at a decline of 3 points on March, but generally 1 to 6 points higher. Spot houses were moderate buyers while there was covering and a renewal of scattered investment buying on which prices worked up a point or two right after the call. The talk, however, remained of rather a bearish average and the market seemed to meet some local pressure as well as renewed liquidation on the rally.

Wall street houses became active buyers before the end of the first hour and the market sold 15 to 20 points net higher on covering and the renewal of bull support. Later in the morning business became less active and prices were 4 or 5 points off from the best shortly after midday, with the trade waiting for further news from the southern spot markets.

Trading was comparatively quiet during the middle of the afternoon, but prices ruled steady and about 13 to 15 points net higher.

Spot cotton, quiet; middling upland, 8.55c. Sales 200 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady; March, 8.51c; May, 8.81c; July, 9.01c; August, 9.08c; October, 9.21c; December, 9.34c.

Toledo Produce.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 31@31½c; solid pack, 30½@31c.

Process Butter—Per 30-lb. tubs, rolls and prints, or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; prints, prime 29c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Chilce Michigan, 15 1-4c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 26c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported 35c.

Eggs—Fresh candled, 35c; fancy, fresh, 40c; candled storage, 28c; fancy storage, 30c.

Vegetables.

Home-grown onions, yellow, $1.60 per 100-lb. bag; white, $1.75 bu.; red, $1.60.

Spanish onions $1.60 case.

Home-grown cabbage, $18.00 per ton.

Celery—Michigan, 35@50c.

Cucumbers—$1.50 dozen.

Lettuce—Leaf, home-grown, 9c lb.; Iceberg head lettuce, $4.00 case; southern, $2.75 per hamper.

Potatoes—Michigan, $1.30 per bag; homegrown, 40c bu.

New Florida Wax Beans—$6.00 per hamper.

Florida Tomatoes—$3.25@5.50.

Egg Plant—$2.00 dozen.

French Endive—40c lb.

Cauliflower—$2.00 dozen.

Parsley—Dozen, 17c; large parsley, doz. 60c.

Radishes—Hothouse, round, 25c per dozen.

Green Onions—12½c per dozen.

Endive—30c dozen.

Beets—50@80c bushel.

Turnips—50c bu.

Green Beans—$5.00 per hamper.

Parsnips—$1.50 per 100 pounds.

Mushrooms—75c per lb.; 4-lb. basket, $2.00.

French Artichokes—$1.50 dozen.

Brussels Sprouts—18@20s quart.

Florida Mangoes—$3.00 case.

Spinach—Texas, $1.25 per bu.

Fancy Florida Strawberries—40c per quart.

Fruits.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

California Navels—$2.00@2.50 per box.

Florida Oranges—$1.25@2.50 box.

California Lemons—$3.00@3.25.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $2.20@2.50 per box.

Malaga Grapes—$3.50@6.00 barrel.

New Cranberries—$4.50@6.00 barrel.

Pineapples—Cuban, $3.75 case.

Apples—Kings and Spys, $2.50@2.75 bbl.; Baldwins, $2.25@2.50 bbl.; York Imperials, $2.25@3.00; Sereet's Red, $1.50@2.75 bbl.

Extra Fancy Spitzenberg Apples and Rome Beauties—$1.75@2.00 per box.

Cumquats—20c quart.

Tangarines—$2.00 box.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8c; heavy and rough, 7@7½c.

Calves—10@12c.

Fowls—Live, 11@12c; young chickens, 12c; old hens, 11c; dressed, 15c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c; dressed, 22@23c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.

Ducks, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 17c.

Yearling Lambs—10@12c; prime sheep, 8@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 11@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@9½c.

Heifers—9@11c.

Bulls—10@11c.

Rabbits—$2.00@2.25 dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—11c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—21½c.

Side Bacon—Clear, 8 lbs., 17½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16½c; 10 to 12 lbs., 15½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pack pork, $20.00; clear mess, $25.50; shoulder beef pork, $20.00; smoked hams, sugar cured, 14½c; shoulders, 11½c; luncheon hams, 14½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 12c; bologna, 13½c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13½c; outside dried beef, 18c; inside, 25½c; knuckles, 27c.

Sea Food.

Oysters—Baltimore standards, $1.05 per gal.; Baltimore, select, $1.25; Connecticut, medlums, $1.20; extra selects, Connecticut, $2; New York Counts, $1.75; Blue Points, 60c per 100; Rockaways, $1.25 per 100.

Clams—Little Necks, 85c per 100; large size, $1.25 per 100.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy new, No. 1, $15.00; No. 2, $13.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.00.

Oats—44@45c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring patents, per bbl., $7.50@8.00; winter patents, $7.50@7.75 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@7.00 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $3.00@3.50.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $30.00@32.00; white middlings, $34.00@37.00; coarse meal, $1.90@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $34.00@35.00; old process oil meal, $38.00@40.00.

Hay—Baled, $15.00@17.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@32.00.

Straw—Baled, prices on cwt. pressed; per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 55@60c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 75@90c; ear corn, 75@90c per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat flour, $3.00@4.00 per cwt.; buckwheat grain, $1.40@1.50 per cwt.

Cornmeal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 56c per bag; lump stock salt $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.50; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $3.00 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; bulls, 11c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 17½c; kip, 16c; No. 1, 15c; cured hides, No. 1, 14½c; No. 2, 13½c; sheep pelts, 75c@$1.00; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 25.—Flour steady; spring patents, $6.65@6.90; winter patents, $6.35@6.60; winter straights, $6.15@6.30; Kansas straights, $6.45@6.65. Wheat futures without transactions. Pork steady; mess, $20.95@21.25; family, $22.00@25.00; short clear, $20.00@23.00. Beef quiet; mess, $21.00@22.00; family $24.00@26.00. Lard steady; middle west, $10.70@70.80. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, 50@60c. Hay quiet; prime, $1.10; No. 1, $1.17; No. 2, $1.00@1.05; No. 3, 95c@$1.00. Tallow, firm; city (hhdpkge, 6½c. Hides steady; Bogota, 31½@32½c; Central America, 31½c. Leather firm; hemlock, firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter—Market steady; receipts, 5,001 tubs; creamery extras, (92 score), 32@32½c; creamery (higher scoring), 33@33½c; creamery, firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 27@29c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 23½@24c. Cheese—Market strong; receipts, 561 boxes; state, whole milk, specials, held, 16@16½c; do., average fancy, 15½@15¾c; do., specials, fresh, 15@15¾c; do., average fancy, fresh, 14¾@15c; skims, 2@14¾c. Eggs—Market steady; receipts, 6,666 cases; fresh gathered extra fine, 39c; extra firsts, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 34@35c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; do., henaery whites, 36@40c; hennery browns, 35@40c; do., gathered browns and mixed colors, 37@38c. Live poultry, firm; western chickens, 13@13½c; fowls, 15½@16c; turkeys, 13@14c. Dressed poultry, quiet; western roasting chickens, 16½@20c; fresh fowls, 12@18c; turkeys, 12@22c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Jan. 25.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 33@33½c; prints, 34@34½c; firsts, 31½@32c; process, extra, 27½@28c; fancy dairy, 25@26c; packing stock, 21½@22c. Eggs—Refrigerator extra, at mark, cases included, firsts, 32c. Poultry—Spring chickens, fat, 13½@14c; extra fat fowls, 14@14½c; turkeys, 18@19c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 13@14c. Potatoes—Car lots, 45c; jobbing, 48@50c; from warehouse, 55c; new Bermuda, $6.25@6.50.

No More Getting Up Nights!

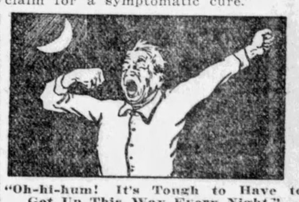
Bladder Weakness Quickly Corrected by Recent Scientific Discovery in Old and Young.

Sleep All Night, Don't Get Up Once.

Read What Noted Washington, D. C., Scientist Says of Basic Agent in Kellogg's Brown Tablets

SEND FOR FREE 50c PACKAGE.

You, who have to get up at least once, and maybe six or eight times every night because of bladder weakness, and who have almost forgotten what the restfulness and luxury of an unbroken night of untroubled sleep is like, should surely welcome the wonderful scientific discovery incorporated in Kellogg's Brown Tablets. Of this agent, a noted physician and scientist of Washington, D. C., said, in an address before the American Therapeutic Society: "That the aged sufferer passes his nights like in the days of his prime * * * is the reason of the claim for a symptomatic cure."



"Oh-hi-hum! It's Tough to Have to Get Up This Way Every Night."

The principal cause of this trouble is chronic enlargement of the prostate gland, and of this and of the new agent upon which Kellogg's Brown Tablets are based, the medical authority quoted above says: "A symptomatic cure is usually achieved * * * The frequent impulses to urinate and the recurring desire at night cease. Successes with this salt * * * have been had in men of ninety years."

Think of it! Isn't and agent that will draw forth such statements from a scientist who has studied it and tried it for years, worthy of your confidence? Isn't it worth a trial—especially when the trial is FREE? Just because you have given up hope of a cure of ordinary medicines, should not stop you in the face of such evidence as here offered. It will not take as much effort to fill out and mail the below coupon as it takes you to get up just one night.

Send coupon today, with six cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing, for a free 50c trial box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets, to Frank J. Kellogg, 2772 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRANK J. KELLOGG,
2772 Hoffmaster Block,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Kindly send me, Free, a 50c box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

The best nutritive nerve tonic and system builder ever offered the public is my favorite prescription Nervetone. In an experience of 40 years' prescription work I have never found its equal. Price $1.00 per box of 100 capsules; one trial box of 50 capsules by mail for 25c. You will be surprised how much benefit you will receive from trial box. Thomas A. Huston, Toledo, Ohio.

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BRITISH FLEET WINS BATTLE IN NORTH SEA

Germany Loses Armored Cruiser Bluecher With About 750 Men—Stop Coast Attack.

London, Jan. 25.—King George today sent to Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty a personal message of congratulation on the victory won by the British fleet over the German squadron of powerful cruisers in the North Sea on Sunday. The entire English nation is celebrating the triumph won by the sailors of Britannia in what the naval experts term "the most important naval battle of the war."

This conflict, fought early Sunday morning north of the Frisian islands, is believed to have prevented another bombardment of English coast towns. The British naval victory came at an opportune time to calm the fears aroused by the recent shelling of Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough and the Zeppelin raids over towns little more than 100 miles from London.

The statement issued in Berlin saying that a British cruiser was reported to have been sunk in the battle, was declared by English naval officials to be an attempt to minimize the victory of Sir David Beatty. The reported loss of the English cruiser was flatly denied and the admiralty reaffirmed its declaration that the English casualties had been few.

The British squadron which sank the German cruiser Bluecher Sunday, consisted of the battle cruisers Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable. The first three of these cruisers mount eight 13.5-inch guns each, and even the New Zealand and Indomitable carry 12-inch guns, which are equal to those of the Derflinger, the only one of the German ships that had better than 11-inch guns.

Commodore Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, who also took part in the battle of Helgoland, commanded the light cruisers and destroyers which accompanied Vice Admiral Beatty's battle cruisers.

The Germans were observed some time after dawn proceeding in the direction of the British coast. When they sighted the superior British fleet they turned and made at full speed for home waters, and it was only after a stern chase that the faster British ships got within range of them. For more than four hours this running battle lasted, the firing being plainly heard in North Holland, where it was judged the fight took place north of the islands of Ameland and Schiermonnik-Oog.

The Bluecher, which was slower than the other German cruisers, fell behind and succumbed to the heavier guns of the Lion, which was leading the British squadron. The other German ships got between the mine and submarine area, two of them in a severely damaged condition, and it was dangerous for the big British battle cruisers to follow.

So far as is known only 123 of the Bluecher's crew of 885 were saved.

A battle also occurred between the light cruisers and destroyers accompanying the bigger ships, but the result of this engagement has not yet reached the admiralty.

Berlin Admits Bluecher Loss.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—It was announced officially here today that the German cruiser Bluecher was sunk by a British squadron 70 nautical miles from Helgoland.

The statement issued by the admiralty was as follows:

"On the occasion of an advance of the armored cruisers Seydlitz, Derfflinger, Moltke and Bluecher, accompanied by four small cruisers and two torpedo boat floatillas into the North sea they came into a battle Sunday morning with English fighting forces numbering five battle cruisers, several small cruisers and 26 torpedo boat destroyers.

"After three hours' fight, our opponent discontinued the battle 70 nautical miles west northwest of Helgoland.

"According to present reports one battle cruiser has been sunk on the English side. Of our ships, the armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk. All the other German forces returned to harbor."

The Bluecher was a cruiser of 15,550 tons displacement, and although commissioned in 1908, was completely rerigged last year. She was not classed as a battle cruiser, but was in the next class to those formidable fighters. With her were the Derfflinger, Germany's latest battle cruiser, which had just left the builders' hands, and the battle cruisers Seydlitz and Moltke, the latter a sister ship of the Goeben, formerly of the German but now of the Turkish fleet, which was recently reported damaged by the Russians in the Black sea.

Boy Wonder of British Navy Wins Naval Battle

FIXES 100,000,000 MARK

Census Statistician Says April 2, at 4 p. m. Is Time.

Washington, Jan. 22.—At 4 p. m., April 2, the population of the United States will have reached and passed the 100,000,000 mark, according to C. D. Sloane, geographer of the census bureau, who estimates the population at that hour will be 100,000,059.

J. S. McCoy, actuary of the treasury department, however, calculates the population will be 100,016,000 on February 1 and that the 100,000,000 mark will be reached on January 27 or 28.

BRITISH IN AIR RAID DESTROY 400 AUTOS

Amsterdam, Holland, Jan. 25.—The British air raid last week on the town of Essen resulted in the destruction of 400 war automobiles, according to a correspondent of the Handelsblade. These cars were in a repair shop which was wrecked by the British bombs.

The loss of the large shop and its elaborate equipment, the correspondent continues, has been a serious blow and the Germans have been obliged to take over a private automobile factory at Aix-La-Chappelle, where hundreds of Dutch workmen have obtained employment.

DESCRIBES SINKING OF TEUTON VESSEL

Captain of British Craft Tells How His Ship Pursued Cruiser.

London, Jan. 20.—Capt. J. D. Allen of H. M. S. Kent, which sank the German cruiser Nurnberg off the Falkland islands, describes in a letter to a friend exactly how the Kent chased, engaged and sank the Nurnburg. He says:

"It was a single ship action, as there was no other ship in sight at the time. The chase commenced about noon, and the action commenced at 5 p. m. After a sharp engagement in which the Kent was struck by no fewer than 36 of the enemy's shells, the Nurnburg sank at 7:26 p. m.

"The Nurnburg was a faster ship than the Kent, but I appealed to the engineers and stokers to do all in their power to catch her, and finally they responded to my appeal. The Kent went faster and faster until she was making 25 knots an hour, more than a knot faster than she had ever made before.

"We came nearer and nearer until we got the Nurnburg within range of our guns. Soon our shells began falling thick and fast around her and she was struck many times, until at last she was in flames. The enemy continued firing their guns until the ship was sinking and as she disappeared below the surface some of the brave men on her quarterdeck were waving German flags."

The captain's letter expresses regret that he was able to save only 12 of the Nurnburg's crew owing to the heavy sea and ice cold water.

LOST KIN GET FORTUNE

Daughters Long Missing Bequeathed Half of $57,000 Estate.

Los Angeles, Jan. 22.—To two daughters whom he had not seen for 35 years and about whose whereabouts he knew nothing, Elliot M. Best, 70, retired business man who died in Eagle Rock Jan. 12, left one-half of the $57,000 estate.

The will states that 35 years ago his wife took their two daughters, Ethel, 12, and Alice, 8, and deserted him. Since that day he had not received word from them and had never learned where they went or what became of them. He directed that a search be made in New York for them.

SIGNS NOTE WITH BLOOD

Chinese Send Letters to U. S. Minister, Ask Mediation.

Peking, Jan. 23.—The American minister, Paul S. Reinsch, has received several letters from Chinese signed with their own blood.

One or two of them appeal for mediation with the Japanese, others ask that America attempt to cause a cessation of the war in Europe. It is the custom of Chinese to sign letters or even write them with their own blood in place of ink, when the reason for writing is grave or nobly inspired.

The saying is that the writer "cut off a finger and wrote with this blood," but as a rule a small puncture in the skin supplies sufficient blood for the writing of a letter.

PUTS WILSON FORWARD FOR 1916

Senator Williams Launches Boom When President Is Attacked in Resolution.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Wilson presidential boom for 1916 was officially launched in the senate today when Senator Williams of Mississippi, one of the chief spokesmen of the administration in congress, declared that Woodrow Wilson is going to be renominated by the Democratic party and re-elected by the people for the term succeeding the present one.

Senator Williams was attacking the Cummins resolution which called on the President for an accounting of the money collected as customs duties at Vera Cruz during the American occupation of that port.

Williams, defending the administration, said it was well known the money was to be turned over to any government in Mexico eventually recognized.

"You cannot embarrass the administration nor befoosel the American people with any such resolution," said he, launching into a defense of the President's policy. He declared if "a certain American had been in the White House, there would have been stern messages to congress climaxed with: 'Come on boys, charge.'"

"Woodrow Wilson will be renominated for the presidency," said Senator Williams, "and re-elected, not as a minority, but as a majority candidate. This is so, because the American people have found him not only good enough to take the place of men about whom they were quarreling, but also good enough to stand in his own stead.

Senator Cummins insisted congress, not the President, should decide what shall become of the Vera Cruz money, and then, paying a tribute to President Wilson's integrity and ability, added:

"I am simply objecting to his position that he is trying to run the United States. It appears in every utterance that falls from his lips. He assumes that, under the constitution, he is the final arbiter of all these things. I have no doubt he assumes it with perfect honesty and with the most careful consideration."

HAVE MANY HORSE DEPOTS

British Maintain Five Centers to Provide War Animals.

London, Jan. 23.—Providing mounts for the British army so constantly exposed to German fire on the continent keeps five remount depots in England and Ireland busy.

Each depot is under direction of an army officer, who is assisted by veterinarians, rough riders, groom, and blacksmiths. Many Canadians from the western provinces have been drafted into remount service because of their skill as horsemen and experience in managing wild animals.

Both artillery and cavalry have suffered a very heavy loss of animals in Belgium and France and there is constant demand for many kinds of animals. Hunters, cart horses, cobs and heavy animals for vans used by the commissary are purchased by the remount officers and prepared for the field.

Says He Didn't Get Jobs for Bryan Men

New York, Jan. 23.—More light was thrown on the demand of Secretary of State Bryan for jobs for "deserving Democrats" in the public service in Santo Domingo at the hearing of charges of unfitness brought against James M. Sullivan, American minister to Santo Domingo. Commissioner Phelan, who is sifting the evidence against Sullivan, recalled Walker W. Vick, former receiver general of customs in Santo Domingo, who received the letter from Secretary Bryan inquiring regarding patronage which was introduced in evidence.

"Did you reply to this letter of Secretary Bryan's?" asked Phelan.

"I did."

"Did you make any appointments for him?"

"No, sir."

GARDEN OF EDEN TAKEN BY BRITISH

Traditional Site of Creation Is in Palm Grove, Now Spoil of War.

Cairo, Jan. 20.—In capturing Basra, just below the mouths of the Tigris and the Euphrates, the British now have the satisfaction of controlling the spot where God is popularly supposed to have created Adam. Basra is also the place from which the ship of Sinbad the Sailor carried him on his amazing adventures.

From a political point of view, Barsa is important because the Germans intended to end their Bagdad railroad there. It is the center of the world's date trade.

Basra is on the Shatt-Ul-Arab, an estuary formed of the combined waters of the Tigris, Euphrates and Karun rivers. The "Shah" empties into the Persian gulf.

The British already control Fao, a cable station on the gulf. From here the expedition proceeded up the western or Turkish bank of the Shatt. The beautiful date palms line the waterway.

Find Oil in Eden.

The bank on the eastern side forms one edge of the Adagan island, traditionally the site of the Garden of Eden, but now boasting principally of the refineries of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. The oil runs down 150 miles from the Bakhtiari Mountains of Persia, where crude petroleum gushes from the ground in abundance.

Basra itself is on the southern side of the river. It is entirely modern, the old city of Basra, from which Sinbad the Sailor made his seven voyages, being now a good four miles inland. Old Basra, now called Zotboir, was in those days—for Sinbad is not an entirely fictitious character—on the sea, or, at least, on the salt tide that ebbed and flowed along the Khor Abdulla, then the chief mouth of the Euphrates.

The most conspicuous buildings in Basra are the British consulate, a sturdy, verandahed house, that, properly sandbagged, could give a good account of itself against mere rifle fire, and the Lynch offices, almost next door.

Where Man Was Created.

But the date gardens between Old and New Basra have a special interest of their own, for it was from the clay between the roots of a date palm at Basra that Jehovah gathered the clay with which he fashioned Adam in the Garden of Eden.

Gibbon mentioned "The Christians of St. John of Bisra." Those are the Sebaans, a strang race that lives in the Euphrates' bed, and, besides dairy farming, earns a livelihood by making the one remaining mystery of metalwork in the world. The execute beautiful Niello designs in silver, gold and black, and would die rather than surrender the secret of the workmanship. They are a quaint folk, if only because they believe that St. John the Baptist was the real Messiah, and worship only him—and the pole star. They keep their doctrine as much a secret as their metallurgy, but certain tenets are admitted by them which link them not only with Christianity and Gnosticism, but with Islam and Zoroastrianism.

BEARS HUGE WAR ORDER

Ship Has 25 Locomotives and 69,000 Tons of Gunpowder.

New York, Jan. 23.—Consigned to the Russian government and carrying 25 locomotives, 5,000 empty steel barrels to be used for pontoon bridges and 69,000 tons of gunpowder, the steamer Indradeo is expected to sail for Vladivostok today. This is the biggest shipment of gunpowder abroad during the war.

In order to carry the gunpowder properly, the steamer's officers had it stored in the waist of the vessel.

Here the deadly explosive is stored so it will not be in any danger of being ignited, as would be the case were it stored in the waist of the vessel.

HEARS NOTHING OF RUMANIAN MOBILIZATION

Copenhagen, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Berlin today quotes Dr. Beldiman, the minister from Roumania, as saying:

"No official confirmation has been received at the Roumanian legation of reports that the Roumanian army is being mobilized."

FOOD SEIZURE REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT

Cuts Deeper Into Germany's Economic Life Than Any Move Since War Began.

Sweeping regulations issued by the German government for the conservation of the food supply of the empire including the confiscation of the entire grain crop. Dispatch from Cracow saying that the Austro-German forces have occupied Kielce, Russian Poland.

These are the outstanding features of the war news Tuesday.

The sweeping regulations for the conservation of the food supply of Germany, including the confiscation of the entire grain crop, is regarded as the most significant item of news received Tuesday from the countries at war.

Berlin announces officially that this step cuts deeper into the economic life of the German people than any other measure adopted since the outbreak of hostilities, and the government defends the regulation on the ground that in order to upset the plans of Germany's enemies to starve the empire, it is necessary to make certain of a regular supply of foodstuffs until the next harvest.

Germans in Poland.

Kielce is the capital of the Russian province of that name, and lies in southern Poland about 50 miles north of the border of the Austrian province of Galicia. In that region has occurred some of the heaviest fighting of the eastern campaign. Kielce has been a Russian base, and is of considerable strategic value because of the fact that it is the most important railroad junction northeast of Cracow. Its capture, if effected, follows the initiation of the new offensive movement by the German and Austrian armies all along the eastern battle front.

In the war area the reported Russian invasion of Hungary by way of Bukowina is attracting interested attention. A special news dispatch from Budapest sets forth that after a temporary check the Muscovites actually had penetrated Hungary, where they hold the key to Josefalva, an important strategic position. Russian reinforcements are reported as constantly arriving in Bukowina, a fact which clearly indicates the intention of Russia to invade Transylvania in force.

Petrograd asserts that as a counter to this Russian move against Transylvania, the German army which was sent ostensibly to operate against Serbia is now being directed to the defense of the Carpathian passes in conjunction with the forces of Hungary. Petrograd reports also that the Russian Caucasian army is closing in on the Turkish Black sea flank, where the Ottoman troops are described as in a dangerous plight. From the same source comes a report that the British army in Mesopotamia has met some success while advancing on Bagdad.

Turkey Is Stubborn.

In the war with Turkey, also, Russia is encountering severe opposition. Although Petrograd announced that the resistance of the Turks in the trans-Caucasus had been "virtually broken, an official statement today says that the Turks are offering stubborn resistance although the Russian offensive is making progress.

On the sea the presence of submarines near the island of Ruegen, off the coast of Prussia in the Baltic, has caused the German mail boat to put back to Trelleborg Sweden, when only a few hours out on her regular run to Sassnitz.

The Western Theatre.

The German war office says that two strong points of support in the possession of the English were captured by German troops yesterday in a general assault on the English positions near Labasse.

Greatly increased activity along the western battle front is reported in the official French communication. The initiative rested with the Germans, who in some sections, delivered as many as five successive attacks of great violence. It is said that all these assaults were met successfully, except in the region of Craonne, where the Germans succeeded in penetrating the trenches of the allies and holding some of the ground gained. Bombardment by the Germans of the Alsatian town of Sentheim, six miles southwest of Thann, indicates that they may have made some progress in this region also.

ATTACKS ON PRZEMYSL CEASE, IS REPORTED

London, Jan. 25.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says: "According to Vienna reports, the Russian assaults on Przemysl have practically ceased. There are 5,000 Russian prisoners in the fortress."

Husband of Bertha Krupp, of Gun Fame

Count von Bohlen und Halbach is the husband of the former Miss Bertha Krupp, owner of the famous Krupp works, Germany. He is at the front, supposedly attached to one of the army corps general staffs.

WORLD'S BIGGEST SHIPS FIGHT GREATEST BATTLE

The battle in the North Sea, from the standpoint of the tonnage of the ships engaged, is the greatest in the history of the world. The only other naval fights of recent wars—the Spanish-American and Japanese-Russian, and the other battles which already have been fought in the European conflict—pale almost into insignificance.

The tonnage of the principal British ships engaged totals 115,700 tons, that of the German fleet 91,500. The weight of armament correspondingly exceeds any ever engaged in a battle on the seas.

The German ship Derfflinger is the largest ever engaged. Her tonnage is 28,000. The Tiger was the strongest of the ships in Admiral Beatty's squadron.

Other Smaller Craft.

These figures do not take into account the strength of the German ships unnamed in the official report and the numerous destroyers and other craft on both sides, which brings the total tonnage up to enormous figures.

The Bluecher was laid down in October, 1906, and was launched in April, 1908. It cost $6,745,000. Its big guns were replaced in 1912 by 12 8.2-inch and eight 8.6-inch guns. Its length was 489 feet and was 80 feet wide on its beam. The battle cruiser was built at Kiel.

Of these units engaged the Lion and Princess Royal are sister battle cruisers. They were commanded in 1910 and 1911 respectively, and each carries eight 13.5 guns on broadsides, four of which are ahead and two astern, besides 16 4-inch guns and two torpedo tubes submerged on broadside and one (submerged) astern. On the water line they are 675 feet long and 86½ on the beam, with 26,350 tons displacement, a speed of 28 knots and complement of 1,000 men.

The New Zealand is a 26-knot battle cruiser of the 1909 class, a sister ship of the Indefatigable. Her displacement is 18,750 tons, she is 578 feet long on the water line and measures 79½ feet on the beam. Eight 12-inch guns can be fired on broadside and six ahead and six astern. She carries also 16 4-inch guns and three submerged torpedo tubes. Her crew numbers 800 men. She was originally laid down for the colony for which she was named, but finally was presented to the British navy.

German Ships All Heavy.

The Indomitable, a 28-knot ship of the Invincible type of 1910, displaces 17,250 tons, is 500 feet long and 78½ feet on the beam. She carried eight 12-inch (45 caliber) guns, all on broadsides, with six forward and six astern. She likewise carries 16 4-inch guns and three submerged torpedo tubes.

The Tiger is a 27,000-ton battle cruiser of the 1911 class with the same armament as the Lion and the Princess Royal. She is a sister ship of the Queen Mary.

Of the German ships engaged, the Derfflinger is the newest. She was one of the 1912 class of German dreadnaughts completed in 1914. Her displacement is 28,000 tons. She carries eight 12-inch (50 caliber), 12 6-inch (45 caliber) guns and 12 24-pounders, besides five submerged torpedo tubes.

The Moltke is sister ship of the Goeben, which was disposed of to the Turks. She displaces 23,000 tons and is 590 feet long and 96 feet wide on the beam. Her armament consists of ten 11-inch (50 caliber), 12 6-inch and 12 24-pounders, with four submerged torpedo tubes. She can fire all her big guns and half of her 6-inch guns in broadside, six 11-inch and two 6-inch ahead and eight 11-inch and two 6-inch astern.

The Sydlitz is a 25,000-ton battle cruiser of the 1911 class completed in 1913. Her speed is 29 knots, slightly better than that of the Moltke. She is 659 feet long and 93 feet on the beam. Her armament is the same as that of the Moltke, with the addition of four 14-pounder anti-aerial guns. She was specially designed to withstand attack by high explosives, having special internal connection similar to that of the Argentine cruiser Rividavia.

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MALE HELP WANTED.

Railway mail clerks wanted; $75 month; write immediately for spring examination dates. Franklin Institute, Dept. P-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, conductors, interurbans, earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

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$2.50 per day paid one woman in each town. J. S. Ziegler Co., Chicago.

Women to sew at home; all material furnished and delivered prepaid to your door; we want reliable workers; to such we offer good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices we pay. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Women to represent manufacturer of ladies' wear. Greene Co., 34 E. 28th st., New York.

AGENTS.

Agents to sell the Original Native Herbs, $1 box for 60c. For sample and terms address G. W. Bassett, Dept. N, Columbus, O.

Will pay reliable woman $250 for distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. D. Ward & Company, 212 Institute Place, Chicago.

Men wanted with rigs to introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry tonic; $225 weekly and expenses; year's contract. Redwood Chemical Co., St. Paul, Minn. Dept. 65.

Agents—Snappiest household line on earth; red hot sellers; steady repeaters; goods guaranteed; over 100% profit; write quick—hurry. F. M. FELTMAN, SALES MGR., 504 THIRD ST., CINCINNATI, O.

Wanted—Responsible representative in each county. New combination; 12 tools in 1; sells at sight to farmers, teamsters, fence builders, etc.; weighs 24 lbs., lifts 3 tons; stretches wire, pulls posts, hoists, etc.; colored circular and big liberal agents proposition on request. Harrah Mfg. Co., Bloomfield, Ind. Box H-40.

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160 acres smooth, level best of soil, $1,280, ½ cash, balance five years 6 per cent; make good farm and home. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kan.

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For Sale—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Red River Valley farms. Tell us your wants we will do the rest. T. T. Hollingsworth & Son, Palmyra, Illinois.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Teachers, Attention—U. S. A. National Hymn. Address Margaret Apland, Cannon Falls, Minn.

FOR NEW PARTY TO FIGHT REACTION

Progressive and Advanced Thinkers in Political Life Get Together.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Progressives of all parties and advanced thinkers along progressive lines are organizing to resist reactionary sentiment in politics.

The second of a series of dinners was given last night in Washington at which leaders in four of the national political organizations pledged their support to the new movement to be exerted along non-partisan lines.

At the dinner were the following prominent Democrats, among others: Senator Robert Lowen, Senator Henry F. Ashurst, Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire; Representatives Crosser, of Cleveland; Stevens, of New Hampshire, and Carl W. Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture.

The Progressives were represented in the gathering by Senator Clapp and Representatives Murdock, McDonald and Woodruff of Michigan; M. Clyde Kelly and A. R. Rupley, of Pennsylvania; Falconer and Bryan, of Washington; Hinebaugh, of Illinois, and Gifford Pinchot.

The Republicans present were Senator Morris and Senator Kenyon, Congressman Sidney Anderson, and James Monahan, of Minnesota, and others of the progressive type.

Charles Edward Russell was present and spoke for the Socialists.

The meeting planned for a nation-wide propaganda to promote progressive principles.

Former Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, said he had become a Socialist.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, made a plea for a better sense of morality in politics.

"The theory has been," he said, "that we should cover up the wrong in our own parties, and expose it only in other parties. We must come to stand for the right wherever we find it, and be an uncompromising enemy of the wrong wherever it shows its head.

"We are reaping the results of 100 years in which toilers have failed to get the just returns for their toil," he said in discussing unemployment.

"The great fight is the fight for humanity against money."

Victor Murdock, Progressive house leader, said he is "a dead one," and laid his recent defeat to a move of the people toward conservatism.

"Don't imagine that this move for conservatism is all a matter of control by special interests," said Mr. Murdock. "I tell you the people really get what they want in this country. They are getting exactly what they want from congress, and they are getting what they want from the newspapers. The pendulum has simply swung back to conservatism. You talk of brotherhood, and Europe with its slaughter mocks you. Reaction has spread across the world. There is no use to look for radicalism just now from congress, the President, the newspapers. But the spirit of reaction won't last long. The war will be short, and then will come the grand rebound."

PAY FARMERS' CATTLE LOSS

Senate Passes Emergency Bill Carrying $2,500,000.

Washington, Jan. 22.—An urgent deficiency bill was adopted by the senate today, carrying $2,500,000 to reimburse farmers for cattle slaughtered in the campaign to eradicate the foot and mouth disease.

In presenting the measure Senator Overman said farmers were complaining at the slowness of the government in paying for cattle destroyed.

ABOLISHES COLOR LINE

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—Mayor Spiegel today ordered the word "white" stricken from the rules of qualification for membership in the Cincinnati fire department. The action of the mayor followed agitation by negroes for permission to take the examination for jobs as sub firemen.

HEIRS

Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich but don't know it. Over 400-page index, entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Some of your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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AGENTS WANTED.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce our King Butter Separator. Produce poultry compound. Years contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 84 PARSONS, KAN.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

$150 Per Month and Expenses Salary or Commission—Introducing our King Butter Separator. Produces best grade of butter from cream or milk; sweet or sour, in less than 5 minutes. Retails $5 up. Write for free sample and salary propositions. De King Mfg. Co., Dept. 157, Chicago, Ill.

THAW RETURNED; GETS AN OVATION

Woman Even Attempts to Kiss Prisoner When He Starts for New York.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 23.—Federal Judge Edgar Aldrich at 11:45 this morning, passed to Clerk Hodman the mandate which resulted in the surrender of Harry K. Thaw to William T. Jerome, representing New York state.

Thaw appeared unconcerned during the brief proceedings. He chatted genially with his custodian, bowed and smiled greetings to Sheriff Hornbeck and Bernard Jacobs, the resident legal representative of New York state, and as opportunity offered, shook hands with a waiting row of sympathizers. The court room was crowded. Thaw was not represented by counsel.

Leaving the courthouse with his new custodian, Thaw was again greeted with friendly salutations from a constantly increasing crowd. He bowed right and left, as he was hurried to a nearby hotel. Five minutes later he was seated before a cheerful open fire, his face wreathed in smiles and talking in an animated and companiable manner with Sheriff Hornbeck.

Following luncheon, the party left for Boston at 2 p. m. They planned to catch the Merchants' Limited there at 5 o'clock for New York city.

Thaw's departure from Manchester for Concord was a triumphant one. The slayer of Stanford White rode to the station in a trolley car. Along the route he was greeted by cheers from the townspeople. A delegation of town officials and people gave him a rousing reception at the station when he boarded the train.

Mrs. Nellie Davidson, his housekeeper, was so affected by Thaw's departure that she was in tears.

"Don't mind, Nellie," said Thaw. "I'll be back to see you very soon."

Thaw held a small reception on the ride from Manchester to this city, shaking hands with all those who wished him luck. When he arrived in the courtroom, it was crowded with fashionably dressed women, all of whom endeavored to shake him by the hand. He obliged all, but when one dainty miss attempted to kiss him, he said:

"Please don't try anything like that."